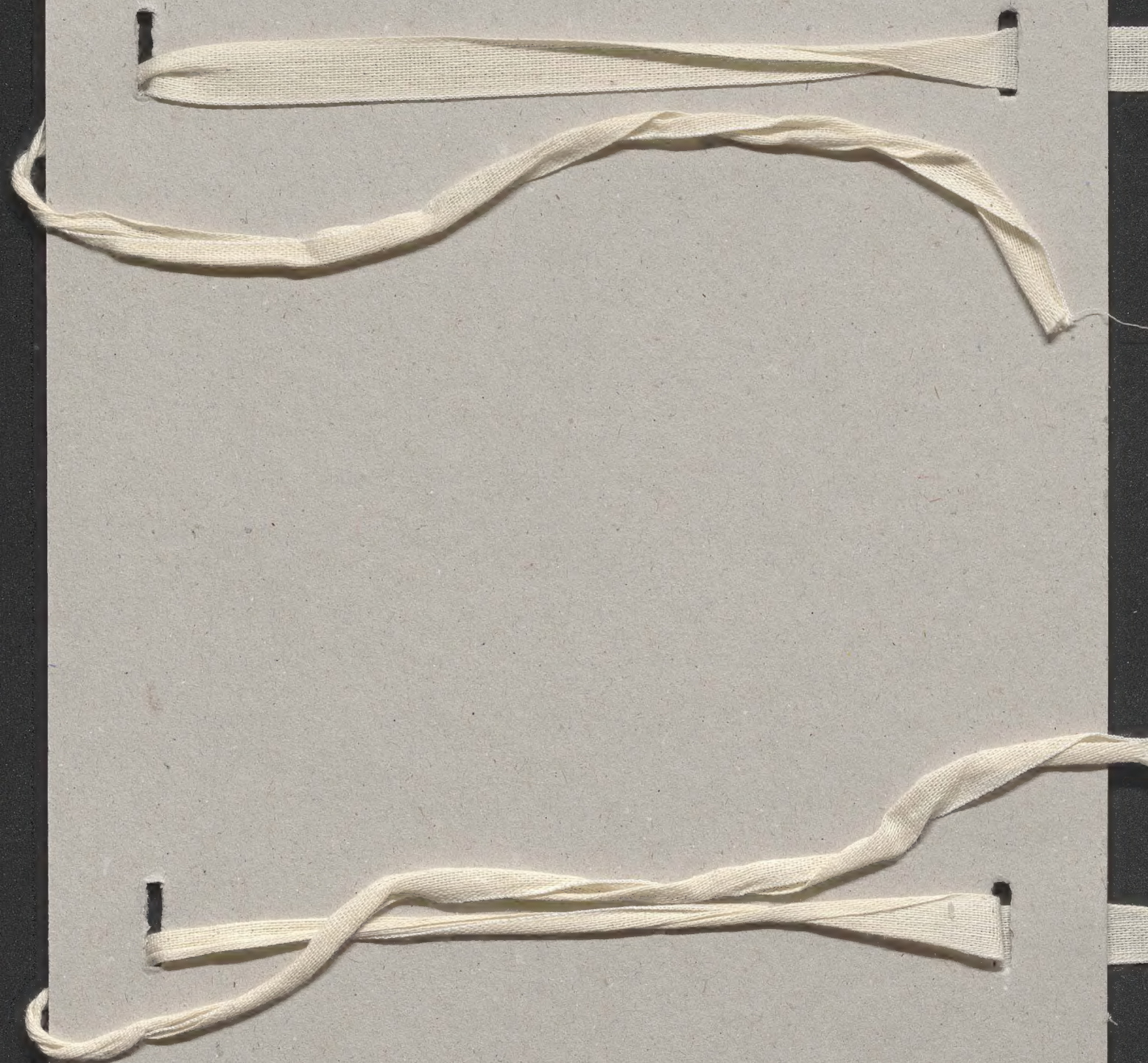


9394

Bibl. Jag.

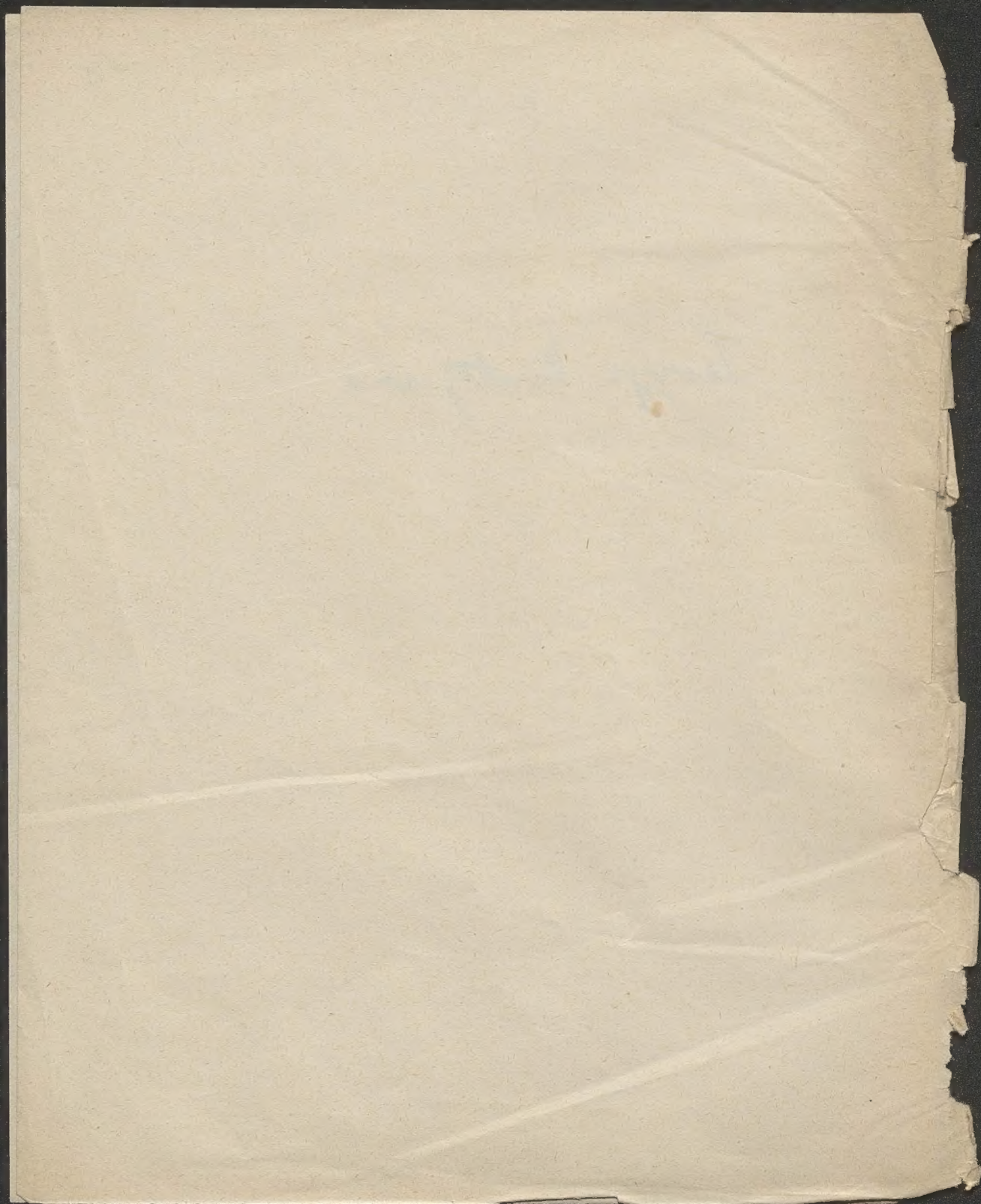
II



W 6

1

Teruya kintyuna

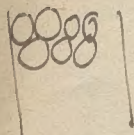


OE rays $\eta = 0.30967 \rho \Omega \lambda$
 Courant

Lorenz 1965

$$\lambda = \frac{\rho c^2}{\gamma} = \frac{\pi \rho \Omega^2}{\gamma}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\sqrt{F}}{\sqrt{3\pi}}$$



$1.5 \pi \frac{\Omega^2}{\gamma}$

$\frac{\lambda}{\rho} = \kappa = \rho_f \cdot \rho_e$

$\delta = 6 \sqrt{\epsilon} \alpha \lambda$

	$\frac{\delta}{\lambda}$	χ
H ₂	0.000084	0.000170
CH ₄	106	20
O ₂	191	102
N ₂	167	95
CO ₂	145	65
Cl ₂	128	46

10^{26}
3.66
1.81
1.57
1.76
1.62
1.17

6 v.d.w.

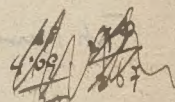
10^{28}

0.40
0.80
0.63

classical results

$\kappa = \frac{1 + \frac{2\pi}{\gamma}}{1 - \frac{2\pi}{\gamma}}$ Don

0.44
0.23
0.16
0.18



481

OE rays $G = 2.10^8$

$N = 64.10^{19}$

Jans Albertine

Thom 3.6.10⁻¹⁹

HALWitsa 4.0

Thom 4.1

$4.0.10^{19}$

	$\frac{1}{2} 6.10^8$	Wm.
H ₂	1.015	1.02
CH ₄		
O ₂		1.40
N ₂	1.56	1.45
CO ₂	1.50	1.74
Cl ₂		2.06

$\frac{954.0.3.10^{10}}{3.10^{10}}$

$= 954.10^{23}$ 182 H₂

$\frac{954.10^{23} \cdot 0.00009}{2}$

Terin 3.17.10¹⁹

Wm 267

00
000
0000
0

Stone pot program.

$$dp = -n(\Delta - \sigma)g dy \varphi$$

$$\rho = \frac{n}{V} HT$$

$$\frac{dn}{n} =$$

$$\rho = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$= n \frac{HT}{V} = \frac{n}{V} RT = n \Delta \varphi RT$$

assume to, more might want a real gas?

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = -k \frac{\Delta - \sigma}{\Delta} \rho \frac{y}{RT}$$

$$- \frac{\Delta - \sigma}{\Delta} \frac{y}{RT}$$

$$\varphi = p_0 e$$

$$R = \frac{H}{V}$$

Take into the same for the first!

$$\cancel{dp_1 = -(p_1 + p)g dy}$$

$$\cancel{dp_2 = -(p_2 - p)g dy}$$

$$\cancel{dp_1 = + p g dy}$$

$$\cancel{dp_2 = - p g dy}$$

$$\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2$$

$$dp_1 = \rho_1 (p_1 - p)$$

$$p_1 < p < p_2$$

$$\cancel{p_1 = p_2} \quad \frac{p_1}{p_2} = c$$

$$\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2$$

$$= R_1 p_1 \theta + R_2 p_2 \theta$$

$$\rho = p_1 + p_2$$

the only solution is $p_1 = p_2$

$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = c_1 \text{ and } \frac{p_2}{p_1} = c_2$$

$$dp_1 = \left[-p_1 + \frac{R_1 p_1}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2} \right] dy$$

$$= -p_1 + \frac{R_1 p_1 (p_1 + p_2)}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2}$$

$$= \frac{(R_1 - R_2) p_1 p_2}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2} dy = R_1 dp_1$$

$$dp_2 = \left[-p_2 + \frac{R_2 p_2}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2} \right] dy$$

$$dp_2 = 0$$

Debye-Hückel

1850
940
530
305

1880
995
528
280

} 6μ

Rested

 $a = 0.52\mu$ $\rho = 1.063$

Sundt 1.205

$$\frac{6 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0.10^5} = \frac{4}{3} \pi (0.52)^3 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 0.063 : \mu_{\text{per}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0.10^5} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 0.13 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 0.063$$

6.5

$$= 3.3 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$N = \frac{0.0013}{\mu} = \frac{0.0013}{3.3 \cdot 10^{-23}} = 3.70^{+19}$$

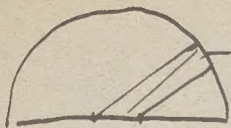
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874

1875
1876
1877
1878
1879

1880
1881
1882
1883
1884

1885
1886
1887
1888
1889

przy wyznaczeniu Δ użyjmy podwójnej całki $\frac{m \cdot \Delta}{100} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$



$$\frac{\int \sin^2 y \cdot 2y \, dy}{\int 2y \, dy} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$e^{-\frac{8y}{25}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{8y}{25} = \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$$

$$y = \frac{25}{8} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{76.136}{0.00129} \cdot 0.694$$

$$= 8000 \cdot 0.694$$

$$\underline{\underline{5550 \text{ m}}}$$

$$0.90103 \cdot 2.106$$

$$\underline{60206}$$

$$903$$

$$\underline{18}$$

$$0.6941$$

$$R_0 = \frac{P}{\rho} = \frac{76.136 \text{ g}}{0.00129}$$

Ultraviolet

neglect $n > 7 \cdot 10^{18}$

$$n = \frac{32 \pi^3 (n-1)^2}{4 n \lambda^4} = \frac{32}{3} \pi^3 N D^2 \frac{z^2}{\lambda^4}$$

$$K = \frac{1+2g}{1-g}$$

$$g = \frac{k-1}{k+2}$$

Don 10^{-8} 10^{-16} in
 10^{-14} H_L
 H₂O 6.9
 CH₄ 2.3

6. Don $G = 8 \cdot 10^{-8}$
 CO₂ 6.3
 H_L 4.0

Transparency $\lambda = \frac{1.255}{12 \pi N D^2}$

$n = 0.350 \text{ p.e.}$
 $\kappa = 1.6027 \text{ cm}$
 $D = 1.34 \frac{\lambda}{p}$

min days $z = \frac{3^4}{3^1 \cdot 10^{10}} (2.5)$

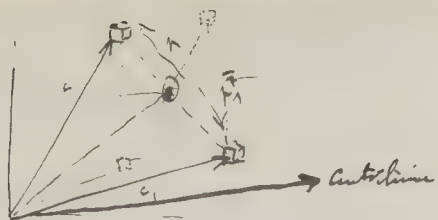
Rank 9 $e = 4.69 \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $n = 2.76 \cdot 10^{-9}$

$$\frac{96540 \cdot 0.00008952 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{32 \cdot 10^{-10}} \neq \frac{96540 \cdot 10^{20}}{0.8 \cdot 10^{20}}$$

$$z = 4.0 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$1 = \frac{(1.6^3)^3}{(N 6^3)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2$$

G =	air	H _L	H _L	H ₂ O	A	CO ₂	CH ₃ Cl	CH ₄
	2.84	2.03	1.81	3.39	2.79	3.36	4.68	4.11



norma yji' $f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} e^{-\frac{h^2}{2n}}$

$$p(2h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{2h^2}{n}}$$

$$p(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{h^2}{2n}}$$

~~DEF~~

$$\frac{h}{n} = x$$

$$\frac{dh}{n} = dx$$

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} p(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{h^2}{2n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} = 1 \quad \text{sternut}$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n x^2}{2}} x dx = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n}} = \text{odbyl. ludi}$$

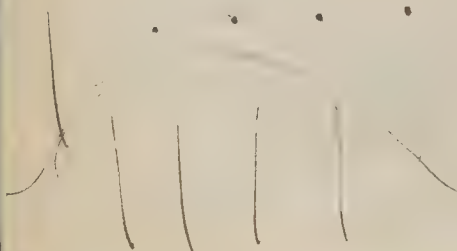
$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^n \frac{n!}{\alpha! (n-\alpha)!} = 2^n = \sum_{\alpha=0}^n \frac{n!}{\alpha! (n-\alpha)!}$$

$$(1+1)^n = 1^n + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$= \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 2 \dots \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \dots (n-\alpha)}$$



Original document



Notes thermodynamics, phenomena, Book Abstract Notes

Atomistyske, Le catkins, Duns kryto, byystotides

Galton 1865 Arzobischo 1873 i Arzpa Zachowanie uwagi

Clansins Maxwell purchased two bottles

da puzatkovici

Plans within the Club: present scheme is a simple one and yet unexpected hard changes may
 be made very in the future.

$$\text{Fakt } \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad 1+9=1$$

Grundged. jidz also daz 2 ditz jidz wend.

$$\frac{n_a}{n} + \frac{n_b}{n} = \frac{n_a + n_b}{n}$$

272 : 272

Pythag: gradus pluviae sem 1 super sem 1

to same co	1,	2
	1,	3

Hydra var. strobilata no to 20 100 200

rough work $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5$

Totk sameo uljepi. jk n n n n n =

a i b masy; jedynkowe prawdy

42

jak wyżej

+++++
| + + + + - |
+ - + + +
+ + - + +
- + + + +
+ + + - +

+ -
+ + -
+ - -
+++ - + +
+ + - - + -
+ - + - - +
+ - - - - -

I

II

III

liczba permutacji ~~liczby~~ 2^n

tożsamość $\alpha + \beta$ wyznacza

zbiór $\alpha + \beta$ wartości, mogą tworzyć $(\alpha + \beta)!$ permutacji; o ile jednak wyznacza
a wartości masy, wtedy: wyznacza β masy, wtedy wstawiamy do wzoru, które wzięły
konkretnie: gdzie $\frac{(\alpha + \beta)!}{\alpha! \beta!}$

nie prawdy. Liczby ~~$\alpha - \beta$~~ $\alpha - \beta$:

$$f(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)!}{\alpha! \beta!} \frac{1}{2^{\alpha + \beta}}$$

liczby α ; β dwie

$$\alpha! = \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}} e^{-\alpha} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = n$$

$$\alpha = \frac{n + m}{2} = n + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = m$$

$$\beta = \frac{n - m}{2}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)!} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$m = n(1 + \delta)$$

$$\frac{n}{2} m^2 \quad m = \varepsilon n$$

$$= \frac{n^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+m}{2}} \left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-m}{2}}} e^{-\frac{n+m}{2} - \frac{n-m}{2}} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \frac{n^n}{\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+m}{2}} \left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-m}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2 - m^2}}$$

(2) stwierdzenie : -

pozostawiając możliwość, o ile są inne powody.

Jakiś inny powód? Albo przypadek: czyta portret

albo że w pewnym momencie opisywania jest: zetrąca

dotychczasowi znanymi i nieznymi

-czyż nie trzeba było pisać lub włączyć

przebiegała wartość czasu cyfry = 4.5

~~2 3 4 5 6 7 8~~

zatem "względnie" jest niepowodem dla b. jeżeli było jini + a
" inne jeżeli było jini - a

niechcimy więc $f_a(b) = f_{-a}(b)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[y \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz - \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}y}} y \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}y^3} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2y^2}} dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz - \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}y}} \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}y} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2y^2}} dy \right\}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}y} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}y^3} dy = \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{dz \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{2} \frac{e^{-\frac{a^2}{2y^2}}}{2^2} dz$$

$$\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}y} dy = dz \cdot \frac{a^2}{2}$$

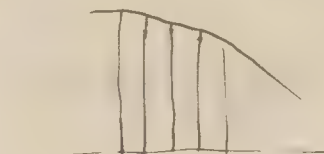
$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{2a}{a^2}$$

$$h(m) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = n$$

$$\alpha - \beta = m$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$



$$\frac{m}{n} = x$$

$$\sum f(x_1)(x_2 - x_1) + f(x_2)(x_3 - x_2) + \dots$$

$$= \Delta x \sum f(x_i)$$

$$= \int f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$m = 2\mu$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{2\mu^2}{n}}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx$$

$$V = p, p, p, \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} =$$

$$a_1 - x = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(A_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{dA_i} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x}$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{=-1}$$

$$x = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(A_i)} \frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{dA_i} + \dots = 0$$

$$x = a_1 + \dots + a_n \in A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$$

$$f(A_1) + f(A_2) + \dots + f(A_n) = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n = 0$$

$$A_n = -[A_1 + \dots + A_{n-1}]$$

$$f(A_1) + \dots + f(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_i} \left(\frac{d f(A_i)}{d A_i} + \frac{d f(A_n)}{d A_n} \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial A_i} \right) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{=-1}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{d(A_i)} = \dots$$

$$f'(A_i) = f'(A_1) = f'(A_2) = \dots = \text{const}$$

$$f(A_i) = C A_i + b$$

$$f(A_i) = C A_i + b$$

$$f(A_i) = C A_i + b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(A_i) = C A_i + b \\ f(A_i) = C A_i + b \\ \vdots \\ f(A_i) = C A_i + b \end{array} \right\} \text{const}$$

extrakt $\therefore p = \frac{5}{90} = \frac{1}{18}$

$\frac{14}{18}$

$\delta = \frac{57}{18} = \frac{19}{6}$

$m=90$

$n=5$

k

$\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{m}{k}}$

Extrakt: Daraus

$\frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{81} + \frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{54} + \frac{1}{36}$

$\frac{89}{90}$

Nominell $\frac{1}{90}$ 67

$\delta = \frac{23}{90} \neq \frac{1}{4}$

Ambo solo viele Kombinationen 5 u. 2 $\binom{90}{5}$ *ist eine Reihe v. jeder Kombination:*

20 5 mal für jede

$\frac{1}{90^2} \left(\frac{89}{90}\right)^3 \frac{5!}{2!3!} \neq \frac{5!}{1!2!} \frac{1}{90} \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{8100}$
 $= \frac{1}{1020}$

Also hier ist:

das ist die 'wahrscheinliche Kombination' 2 Extrakt

$\frac{1}{400 \cdot 5}$

$\frac{1}{100}$

$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{364} \parallel \frac{1}{364} \neq \frac{1}{100}$
 $\frac{1}{364} = \frac{1}{364}$

also $\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^3$

also muss die Zahl sein

$W = \frac{1}{11770}$

ist

$\frac{381.18}{3428}$
 $\frac{7239}{7500}$
 $\frac{2438}{2438}$

$\delta = \frac{2439}{7238} \neq \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{88.132}{2670}$
 $\frac{11748}{11748}$

Stark, weil $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$
 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2$

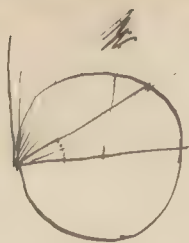
$\delta = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$

$\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n - 1}$

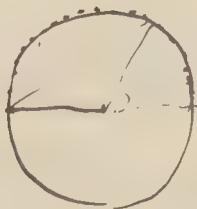
Posthum



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{1}{4}$



Shawder, Sunday etc. Gales.

jednak żółci. wzięcie ciała to ma być

uż. ma być grzech na zachowanie

kupę grzechu

przećwic: ma być ^{nie} iżby wpatywan



Wniosek, dowód:

$$M \frac{dU}{dt} = -P + q_1 + q_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{M(C - C_0)}{T} = -P + \frac{1}{T} \sum_0^T q dt$$

zinn problemu molow

przewidywanie przy równowadze: $P = \frac{1}{T} \sum_0^T q dt$

$$m \frac{d\xi}{dt} = -q$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_1+\tau} q dt = m \left[\xi \right]_{t_1+\tau}^{t_1} = m \xi - (-m \xi) = 2m \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_1+\tau} + \int_{t_2}^{t_2+\tau} + \dots \right]$$

$$P = \frac{2}{T} \sum m \xi$$



Wiele uderzeń w jednostkę czasu? | Nie myślenie o czasie w sensie ciągłym, tylko o czasie przelotowym



~~Wpływ kierunku i czasu~~
Zgłoszenie otrzymujemy z obj. t₁, t₂, ... i wchodzi w rachubę

Przebiegamy według typu ξ na katyżce

$$P = \frac{2}{T} m [v_1 \xi_1 + v_2 \xi_2 + \dots]$$

Przebiegamy według typu ξ na katyżce

$$v_1 = \frac{N_1}{2} \xi_1, \omega T: V$$

$$P = m \frac{\omega}{V} [\xi_1^2 N_1 + \xi_2^2 N_2 + \dots]$$

Odniesienie jako $\omega = 1 \text{ cm}^2$:

$$\mu V = N m \bar{\xi}^2 \quad \left\| N_1 \bar{\xi}_1^2 + \dots = N \bar{\xi}^2 \right.$$

$$c_1^2 = \xi_1^2 + \eta_1^2 + \zeta_1^2$$

$$c_2^2 = -$$

$$\rho V = \frac{M m \bar{c}^2}{3}$$

$$\rho = \rho \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$\rho v = \frac{M m c^2}{3} = \frac{M c^2}{3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{n m c^2}{3}$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}}$$

$$\text{prędkość} : 485 \text{ m}$$

$$n_1 : 1844$$

$$n_2 : 392$$

$$R H = \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$c_1 : c_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}}$$

podobny wielkości jak prędkości gazu

związek między prędkościami

$$\rho = \frac{n_1 m_1 c_1^2}{3} + \frac{n_2 m_2 c_2^2}{3} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\rho_1 c_1^2 + \rho_2 c_2^2 + \dots)$$

(Prawo Daltona)

Prędkość wypadkowa dwóch ciał jest równa prędkości ich środka masy

$$m u + M U = m u' + M U$$

$$m(u - u') = (M - m)U$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} + M \frac{U^2}{2} = m \frac{u'^2}{2} + M \frac{U'^2}{2}$$

$$m \left(\frac{u^2 - u'^2}{2} \right) = (M - m) \left(\frac{U^2 - U'^2}{2} \right)$$

$$u + u' = U + U'$$

$$u' = \frac{m(u - u') + M(u + u')}{2M}$$

$$2M u' = (M - m)u' + \frac{M + m}{2} u = 2[u + u' - U] M$$

$$\frac{M u'^2}{2} = \frac{m u^2}{2} + \frac{M U^2}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{(m - M)u + 2MU}{m + M}$$

$$U' = \frac{M - m}{m + M} U + \frac{2mu}{m + M}$$

2. 26

$c_1 b_2 b_1 b_2$ $c_2 c_1 b_1 b_2$
 $c_1 c_1 b_2 b_1$ $c_2 c_1 b_2 b_1$
 $c_1 b_1 c_2 b_2$
 $c_1 b_1 b_2 c_2$
 $c_1 b_2 c_2 b_1$
 $c_1 b_2 b_1 c_2$

$$= \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

~~kaita tika iami malla : kaita tika iami malla~~

~~c c b b~~

panjang dan daya kombinasi =

~~(a b c d e f)~~

mudahnya

~~c c b b~~

$\frac{1}{m}$

jumlah panjang 28 : c c b b

c b c b

c b b c

$$\frac{4!}{2! 2!} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 2} = 6$$

b c c b

b c b c

b b c c

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 = 320$$

$$c^2 = 220$$

$$c^2 = 320$$

$$\int -\frac{v^2}{\alpha^5 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}} dv = -\frac{4\pi v^4}{\alpha^5 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log(320) - 320$$

$$(k-1) = AR$$

$$2 \left(\theta^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

c b b a r r r

$$= -\frac{4}{\alpha^5 \sqrt{\pi}} \int v^4 e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}} dv$$

$$\frac{50}{T} = \frac{c^2 + 4R}{T} = \frac{c^2}{T} + 4R \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{T} + 4R \frac{1}{T}$$



$$\varphi = \log f -$$

$$\varphi + \Phi_1 - \varphi' - \Phi_1 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi + \xi_1 - \xi' - \xi_1 = 0 \\ \eta + \eta_1 - \eta' - \eta_1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + 2A\xi + B \right] d\xi + \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} + 2A\eta + C \right] d\eta = 0$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} + 2A\xi_1 + D \right] d\xi_1 + \left[\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta_1} + 2A\eta_1 + E \right] d\eta_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} = 2A(\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta_1} = 2A(\eta_1 - \eta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} \right) (\eta_1 - \eta) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta_1} \right) (\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\eta_1 - \eta) = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} (\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$

$$\varphi = h(\xi) + k(\eta) + l(\xi_1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\eta_1 - \eta) \right) = - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\eta_1 - \eta) \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial \eta^2} = \text{constant}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \dots \dots = -\frac{2}{a^2}$$

$$\phi = - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} \quad \text{also } \phi = (x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 + A$$

$$\phi = a e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}}$$

$$\phi = a e^{-\frac{(x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 + A}{a^2}}$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{\int f d\omega}{\int d\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha^2}}$$

$$\text{Variance } \sigma^2 = \alpha^2$$

30/03

48715

29857

0.05246

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1428}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha^2}}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\bar{v}^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \alpha^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = -\frac{\sigma^2}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sigma^4}{1} - \frac{\sigma^4}{1.5} + \frac{\sigma^4}{2.5} - \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \sigma^4 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1.3}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{1.3.5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \dots \right]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{p = 0.001429}{\alpha = 376.6}$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = 461.2 \frac{m}{s}$$

0-100	1.3
1-200	8.2
2-300	16.7
3-400	21.5
4-500	20.3
5-600	15.2
6-700	9.1
>700	7.7

$$L = \frac{m c^2}{2p} = \frac{c^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} R \theta$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \theta} = \frac{3}{2} R = c_v$$

$$C_p - C_v = R$$

$$C_p = \frac{5}{2} R \quad \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{5}{3} = 1.66$$

1877
1878
1879

1880
1881
1882

$$\mu = HT \nu$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = -HT \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$\nu = -\frac{\psi}{6\pi\mu r} \quad \frac{1}{rN} HT \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$\nu r = -D \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$D = \frac{HT}{N \cdot 6\pi\mu r}$$

$$r = 10^{-4}$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3}\pi \frac{1}{8} 10^{-12}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{0.0013}{4 \cdot 10^{19}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{10^{-10}}{10^{-23} \cdot 30} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{12}$$

$$\Delta$$

$$\Delta \frac{(\nu_1 - \nu_2)}{2} = \frac{\Delta^2}{2} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

variante

$$D = \frac{\Delta^2}{2\tau}$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{2D\tau}$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{HT}{N \cdot 3\pi\mu r}} \sqrt{\tau}$$

$$H = 81.3 \cdot 10^7$$

$$N = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 29}{0.0013}$$

$$V = C e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M}{6\pi\mu r}$$

$$\lambda = C \tau$$

$$\lambda = 2\sqrt{2D\tau} = C\sqrt{2\tau} = C\sqrt{\frac{2M}{S}} = C\sqrt{\frac{2m}{S}}$$

$$= C\sqrt{\frac{2m}{6\pi\mu r}} = C\sqrt{m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3\pi\mu r}}$$

$$C = \sqrt{3RT}$$

$$C\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{\frac{3HT}{N}}$$





$$W = \frac{a}{v}$$

$$= \cancel{w_{12}} + \cancel{w_{13}} + \cancel{w_{23}} + \dots$$

$$w_1 = \cancel{w_{12}} + \cancel{w_{13}} + \cancel{w_{14}} + \dots \quad \parallel \quad W = \frac{w_1 + w_2 + \dots}{2}$$

$$w_f = 2 \frac{W}{n v}$$

$$(n m v = 1)$$

$$w_{\pm} = \frac{2 a m}{v} \dots$$

$$b = \left(\frac{2 \pi \sigma^3}{3 m} \right) = \frac{2 \pi b^3}{3} \frac{n v}{2}$$

$$n_g: n_f = \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-n v_f} : \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-n v_f}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{m R \theta}$$

$$n n_f \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-n v_f} = \dots$$

$$v_g - 2b = (v_f - 2b) e^{-k(v_f - v_g)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{m R \theta} \frac{2 a m}{1} = \frac{2 a}{R \theta v_f}$$

$$\frac{v_g}{v_f} = \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f - 2b} \right) = \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) \dots$$

$$- \frac{2b}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_f} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_g} = \frac{R \theta}{2 a} \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

$$\sim i = \frac{R \theta}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

$$R(v_g - v_f) = \frac{2 a}{v_f}$$

$$R(v_g - v_f) = R \theta \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) + a \left(\frac{1}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_g} \right) = - \frac{a}{v_f - b} R \theta \left(\frac{1}{v_f - b} - \frac{1}{v_f b} \right)$$

my previous place:

$$\rho(r - r') + \mu(r' - r) = z$$

$$v' = 1600$$

$$r = 10^6$$

$$a = 537.42 \cdot 10^7 - 1600 \cdot 10^6$$

$$= \frac{2148}{10^7}$$

$$2249 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\text{the } 90.42 \cdot 10^7$$

$$380 \cdot 10^7$$

$$390 \cdot 10^6$$

$$- \frac{33}{}$$

$$350 \cdot 10^7 = 3.50000$$

$$\alpha \cdot \frac{r}{r'} = \mu \cdot R$$

$$u = \frac{p}{r} = p \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\times r' r = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 p R$$

$$z = \frac{\alpha}{4 \pi R} = \frac{80}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{10}} = 10^{-9}$$



$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} (a+b)^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{cat}} \left[1 - \frac{4\pi (a+b)^3}{V} \right]$$

$$\rho_{\text{cat}} \left[1 - \frac{2\pi (a+b)^3}{V} \right]$$

$$f_{\text{cat}} = \frac{V - \frac{4\pi (a+b)^3}{3}}{\rho_{\text{cat}} \left[1 - \frac{2\pi (a+b)^3}{V} \right]} = \frac{\rho_{\text{cat}}}{\rho_{\text{cat}} \left[1 - \frac{2\pi (a+b)^3}{V} \right]} \quad D = \frac{2\pi b^3}{3}$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\rho_m^2}{m^2} ds dx \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x+y)}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} 2\pi y dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } \infty \\ & \text{is } \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} b \\ & v = \frac{1}{4\pi} b \end{aligned}$$

$$f + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta}{v} \left[1 + \frac{b}{v} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right] + \left\{ \frac{128}{8960} + \frac{0.28}{0.1437} \right\} \frac{b^3}{v^3}$$

$$f + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta}{(v - \frac{b}{4})^4}$$

$$\text{Rayleigh } f + \frac{a}{v} = T \varphi(v)$$

Rayleigh density of air is

$$f = \frac{RT}{v} + \frac{RT b e^{\frac{5}{2}} - (A T)}{v^2}$$

$$\# \quad r^2 = u^2 + x^2 - 2ux \cos \theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{x} [\psi(x-u) - \psi(x+u)]$$

$$\psi = \int_z^\infty r f \cdot dr$$

$$\int_a^b dx \frac{2}{x^2} [\psi_-] = \frac{1}{b} [\psi(B-a) - \psi(B+a)] - \frac{1}{b} [\psi(B-a) - \psi(B+a)]$$

$$dF = \frac{2\pi p^2 dp}{b} \int_0^b u du \varphi(b-u)$$

$$b - a = 2$$
$$a = b - 2$$

$$= \int_0^b (b-z) \varphi(z) dz = b \int_0^b \varphi(z) dz - \int_0^b z \varphi(z) dz$$

$$= \alpha p^2 - \frac{2\alpha p^2}{b}$$

$$P = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3! \dots}$$

$$n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$\ln P = \ln n! - \ln n_1! - \ln n_2! - \dots$$

~~Stąd~~

$$\ln P = \ln n! - n - \left(\sum n_k \ln n_k - \sum n_k \right)$$

$$\ln P \approx -n \left(1 - \sum \frac{n_k}{n} \ln \frac{n_k}{n} \right)$$

if $\ln P$ then

Stąd: wynika twierdzenie

entropii mieszanej

maximalizacja entropii mieszanej

Formuła - Plancka

Wskazuje to, że w stanie równowagi jest maksymalna entropia

maksymalna entropia jest zgodna z prawem
maksymalizacji entropii

Inna metoda:

(Dobry: rozprawa o entropii, rozprawa)

Metoda wariantowa

$$\delta \Phi = \frac{1}{2} R \delta T + R \delta T \ln \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} R \delta T + R \delta T \ln \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)$$

$$\delta \Phi =$$

$$\int \frac{\delta \Phi}{T} = \frac{R}{T} \ln \left(\frac{T^{3/2} (1+p)}{\rho} \right)$$

~~Kont~~

kule 2 wng (Miedoge 2 parotia) ; trzy wyposi

$\begin{matrix} 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 \end{matrix}$

trzy wyposi

$\begin{matrix} 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 \end{matrix}$

$$3 = \frac{(2+1)!}{2! 1!}$$

parady. 3 wng $\frac{1}{8}$
 2 12 16 $\frac{3}{8}$

stosunki luby kombinacji

parady. 3 wng

$$(a+b+c)! \text{ ~~nie~~ }$$

: jedna wyposi

β wng

$$a!$$

β ~~wng~~ milowki

$$b!$$

$$c!$$

$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

dane kombinacji $b b b a a a a n n$

kami pando, jak karta ma $b b b b b b b b$

ale jide nam mi dadi o poudak : kombinacji ~~jakich~~ permutacji ~~$b b b a a a a n n$~~

$b b b a a a n n$

lista kombinacji $a+b+f$ poudak

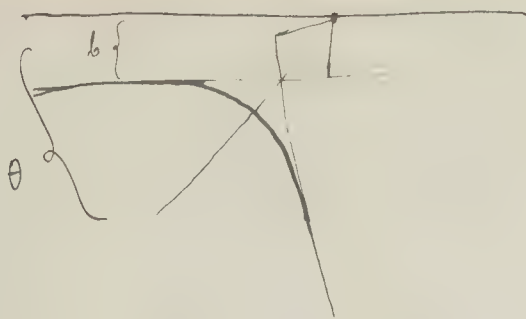
$$\frac{a+b+f!}{a! b! f!}$$

$b_1 b_2 b_3 a_1 a_2 a_3 n_1 n_2$

$b_1 b_2 b_3 a_1 a_2 a_3 n_1 n_2 a_4$

$a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 n_1 n_2$

$a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5$



Jul. 21 $\psi(r) = \frac{K}{r^{n+1}}$

the value $\alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{\frac{K}{n}}} \left[\frac{K}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\mathcal{D} = \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{1-p^2 - \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{p}{a} \right)^n}}$$

$$\xi' = \xi + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos \theta + \sqrt{(\eta_1 - \eta)^2 + (\xi_1 - \xi)^2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\eta' =$$

$$\xi' =$$

$$\xi' = \xi + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos \theta + \sqrt{(\eta_1 - \eta)^2 + (\xi_1 - \xi)^2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$f = A e^{-h(\xi + \eta + \xi')} [1 + a \xi + b \xi (\xi^2 \eta + \xi')]$$

$$\int \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \, b \, d\theta \, d\epsilon = g^{-\frac{1}{n}} \, II$$

$$H = \left(\frac{2K}{m} \right)^{\frac{2}{n}} \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{r^{-2\theta} \cos \theta \, \alpha \, d\alpha}$$

with good motion collector enters of joints $z=0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-hx^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{h}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-hx^2} dx = 0$$

$$f = m \cdot a$$


$$\alpha = \text{convergence} = \frac{\text{stri' stri}_1}{\text{stri' stri}_1 + z}$$

~~max~~

$$i\alpha = \text{stri' stri}_1$$

$$m\alpha = \text{stri' stri}_1 + z$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}$$

V 

$$\frac{\ln \rho}{\ln \rho} \cdot \text{c. w. } \rho (n_0 + \lambda' \text{ c. w. } \rho)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ stri' stri' c. w. } \rho$$

$$\frac{c}{3} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}$$

$$D = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

$$m = \frac{1001}{10.9} = 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

Abgipndio vndel mikroskop

$$d = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha < 1.5$$

$$\begin{matrix} G = 5.10^8 \\ N = 10^{19} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{0.00004}{3} \text{ cm} = 10^{-5}$$

Sindutyp > Zigarette

$$4-15 \text{ um}$$

$$50000004 = 4.10^{-7}$$

ultramikroskop

$$\text{Faraday} \quad \text{Au} \quad \frac{\lambda}{100} \quad \text{Lsg. wasser}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{Lsg. wasser}$$

$$N_0$$

$$\frac{m_0}{3.15^6} = 3.10^{10} \text{ g}$$

Kilvin

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{limit thickness} > \frac{10^{-6} \text{ mm}}{30} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-8}$$

Barbak

||pe

Platan barki mykane 10^{-4} m $\rho_{\text{stone}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm = range of molec. / mass
Johnski

Drude same barki myk. $\delta = 17 \cdot 10^5$ mm = $1.7 \cdot 10^6$ cm

Zeinold zein mieng op de dikte $1.2 \cdot 10^5$ m $- 1.2 \cdot 10^6$ cm

Fischer najmnijze jebon Oleg, H_2SO_4 eta za H_2 : $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm = $5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm

Röntgen

Tejn $2 \cdot \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$

$$SO = 4\pi (2 - \sqrt{4}) r^2$$

$$\delta W = \alpha 4\pi (2 - \sqrt{4}) r^2 = 2 \frac{m c^2}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{4\pi r^3 \rho}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{3 (2 - \sqrt{4}) \alpha}{\rho c^2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{\rho c^2}{3} = \mu$$

$$\frac{80}{(50000)^2} = \frac{80}{25 \cdot 10^8} = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\alpha = 80$$

P-T

Thomson $\Delta p = \frac{2 \rho d}{\rho_f - \rho_d} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$

$$\Delta p = d \Delta c + \Delta p_{\text{olv}} +$$

$$r = \frac{80 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{80}{50000} \cdot 10^8 \cdot \frac{4}{700}} =$$

$$K = n^2$$

$$v = \frac{K-1}{K+1} = \frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}$$

$$10^6 \text{ } \lambda \text{ } \{ \sim : 4\pi r^2 N = N \pi b^2$$

$$\sqrt{f} \sqrt{s} : N \pi b^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{inner } r_{\text{eff}} : L$$

$$N \pi b^2 = \frac{L}{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{540.42 \cdot 10^7}{80} = 28 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\lambda = 0.00001 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N \pi b^2}$$

$$N \pi b^2 = \frac{10^5}{\pi}$$

$$p + \frac{a}{b} (v - b) = RT$$

$$b = 4 \text{ vol.} = 4 \cdot \frac{N \pi b^3}{6}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} N \pi b^2}$$

$$b \lambda = \frac{2}{3 \sqrt{2}} b$$

$$b = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} b \lambda$$

for.	$b = 0.00387$	$5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1855 \cdot 10^{-5}$
H_2	0.00232	3.7	
O_2	0.00078	1.8	0.98
H_2	0.00318	1.8	

$$\lambda \quad \text{Sign (1872)} \quad (n-1) \lambda \text{ unit.}$$

$$K = \frac{1 + 2\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

Clairaut - Borelli

$$\alpha = \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

Dom (18)

$$l = \frac{1}{12 N \pi b^2}$$

$$a = 4 \pi b^3$$

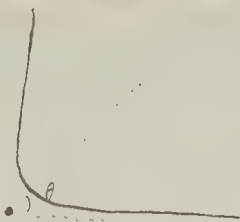
$$\lambda = \frac{6}{\pi b^3}$$

$$b = 0.12 \cdot \lambda$$

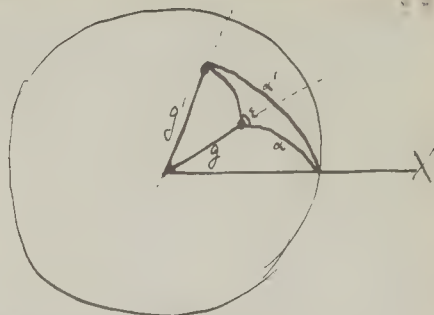
$$= 6 \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

$$= 0.12 \cdot \frac{K-1}{K+2} \text{ (1872) } \text{Lorus}$$

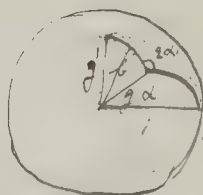
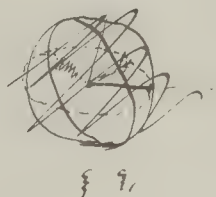
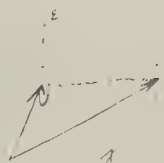
Lorus HA 1080
Lorus 1880



$$\xi' = \xi$$



~~$$\xi' = \xi \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{g^2 - (\xi - g)^2} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$~~



$$\cos \alpha' = \cos \alpha \cos 2\theta + \sin \alpha \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$(\xi' - \xi) = g \cos \alpha \cos 2\theta + g \sin \alpha \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

~~$$\xi' = \xi \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{g^2 - (\xi - g)^2} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$~~

$$\xi' - \xi = (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{(g_1 - g)^2 + (\xi - g)^2} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$\xi' + \xi_1 = \xi + \xi_1$$

$$2\xi' = \xi_1 \underbrace{(1 + \cos 2\theta)}_{2 \cos^2 \theta} + \xi \underbrace{(1 - \cos 2\theta)}_{2 \sin^2 \theta} + \sqrt{\quad} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$\xi' = \xi_1 \cos^2 \theta + \xi \sin^2 \theta + \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\xi' = \xi \cos^2 \theta + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{\quad} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

~~$$\xi' = \xi$$~~

~~4.04 gm H₂~~

$$\frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{\text{min}} \cdot 6.96 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.000696 \text{ g}$$

~~4.04 gm H₂~~

06440
93556

$$1 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{sec}} = 0.0116 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.000089873 \text{ g}$$

$$0.00000010 \text{ g}$$

862

$$\left(\frac{Q}{m} = 96513 \right)$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{0.0116} \text{ Coul.} = 86.2 \text{ Coul.} = 25.86 \cdot 10^9 \text{ (etc.)}$$

$$N = \frac{25.86 \cdot 10^9}{6 \cdot 10^{10}} = 4.3 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar} = \frac{5}{10} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}} d\eta = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\hbar}$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}} d\eta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$I = m \int \left\{ A e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}} \right\} d\eta d\eta d\eta = \frac{A m}{2} \frac{\pi}{\hbar^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\hbar}}$$

$$\rho = m \int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m \cdot h}{\hbar}} = m \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\hbar}}^3$$



$$I = \frac{A}{2\hbar} \rho$$

$$\frac{A}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2\hbar} = R\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3} - 1 \right) c = R$$

$$c = \frac{3}{2} R$$



$$\Gamma = .77 \frac{d_p}{d_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \psi &= \int \rho 4\pi r^2 dr - \int \Delta \alpha d(4\pi r^2) \\ &= \int \rho 4\pi r^2 dr - 8\pi \Delta \alpha r dr\end{aligned}$$

so juiti

~~re~~ ~~the~~

$$\int \rho r = 2 \Delta \alpha$$

$$\rho = \frac{2.80}{r} + \rho_0 \quad \alpha = 80$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{0.6 \cdot 0.0013}$$

$$\rho = 10^6$$

for ~~the~~ $\rho = 700$
study more

$$r = \frac{2.80 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.0013}{10^6}$$

$$= 1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \frac{2.80}{40 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 500} \\ &= \frac{7}{5} \cdot 10^{-8}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = n H \theta \rho$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{6\pi n_0 n}{\frac{4}{3}\pi \rho a^3 n} = \frac{\frac{2r}{3x}}{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} D} = \frac{\mu}{\rho D} = \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\mu}{\rho a^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\mu}{\rho} D \frac{\rho}{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\mu} = \frac{\rho_0}{\mu_0} \frac{342}{14}$$

$$= \frac{0.0013}{10^6} \frac{342}{14}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{2} \frac{0.018}{1.6} 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{342}{14} \cdot \frac{0.0013}{10^6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{18 \cdot 342}{14 \cdot 1.6} 1.8 \cdot 10^{-15}}$$

$$= \sqrt{18 \cdot 342 \cdot 10^{-8}} = \sqrt{60} = 8 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

~~positive~~

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{2} \frac{0.0013}{10^6} \cdot 0.16} = 3 \cdot 10^{-5} \sqrt{\frac{1.7}{2} \cdot 0.0013} = 10^{-6} \sqrt{0.8 \cdot 0.16 \cdot 1.2} = 0.4 \cdot 10^{-6} = 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Elektr.: ~~dominans.~~
Oberfläch nile elektron. Pt polygraphen inner mitoh - $1-2 \cdot 10^{-7}$

$$1-2 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

proportion $a = 0.0023$

$b = 0.0020$

$0.002 \cdot 10^6 = 2000 \text{ lb}$

Al₂O₃ 1300

Mg 2300

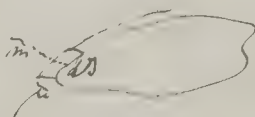
Si 2900

H₂O 10500

$\delta U = \alpha l_1 \left(1 + \frac{r}{R_1}\right) dl_2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{R_2}\right) - \alpha l_2 dl_1$

$\int \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) d\Omega \cdot r$

$r = \sum \cos \theta$



$r d\Omega = \int \sum \cos \theta d\Omega$

$\delta U = g \int \rho z d\Omega = g \int z \sum \cos \theta d\Omega$

$\delta U = \int \sum \cos \theta d\Omega = 0$



$\int \sum \cos \theta \cdot \left\{ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) + g(\rho_1 - \rho_2) z \right\} d\Omega = 0$

$\alpha \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) + g(\rho_1 - \rho_2) z = 0$

just $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ also $g=0$ / ρ_1 ρ_2


substituting
the given values

both

z along gravity :

Minimizing

$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) = 0$

$$nm \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A}$$


$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{A} = r A \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{A} = r A \cos \theta$$

$$\rho 2\pi r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$



$$2\pi \rho^2 dr d\theta r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

$$\delta \Phi = 2\pi \rho^2 dr \int_0^a r^2 dr \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

$$l^2 = r^2 + x^2 - 2rx \cos \theta$$

$$l dl = + r x \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_{x-r}^{x+r} \frac{1}{x} l \chi dl = \frac{1}{2} [\chi(x-r) - \chi(x+r)]$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^a \dots = \frac{1}{a} [\chi(a-r) - \chi(a+r)] - \frac{1}{a} [\chi(a-r) - \chi(a+r)]$$

$$b+a \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{a} \chi(a-r)$$

$$\delta \Phi = \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{a} \int_0^a r \chi(a-r) dr = \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{a} \int_0^a (a-r) \chi(r) dr$$

$$\neq \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{a} \int_0^\infty \dots =$$

$$\frac{\delta \Phi}{\delta a} = \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{a} - \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{v}{v_k} = \omega \quad \frac{A}{p_k} = \alpha \quad \frac{L}{T_k} = \beta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta \omega}{\beta \omega - 1} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

$$\int p dv = p(v_1 - v_2)$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$p(v_g - v_f) = RT \ln \frac{v_g - b}{v_f - b} + a \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

$$(\text{for } \omega = 10) \quad p = RT \left(\frac{1}{v} + \frac{b}{v^2} + \frac{5b^2}{8v^3} \right) - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$p(v_g - v_f) = RT \left[\ln \frac{v_g}{v_f} - b \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) - \frac{5b^2}{10} \left(\frac{1}{v_g^2} - \frac{1}{v_f^2} \right) + a \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) \right]$$

$$p v_g = \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{b}{v_g}} - \frac{a}{v_g}$$

$$p v_f = \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{b}{v_f}} - \frac{a}{v_f}$$

$$2p - m =$$

$$\frac{\int_0^{\infty} \Omega \cos \theta \left(1 - \frac{2\pi N \cos^2 \theta}{3} \right) d\theta}{V} \neq \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \Omega \cos \theta d\theta}{V-B} \quad (1) = \frac{\ln 6^3}{3}$$

$$\Sigma \rightarrow (2\pi \cos \theta) \cdot \frac{2\pi \cos \theta d\theta}{\cos} = \frac{2\pi \Omega}{V-B} \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$$

1). Represents v & b

some $\mu = RT \ln \gamma$

2). $\frac{a}{v}$ some μ & \cos during μ & \cos during B then.

$$\mu v + \frac{a}{v} - \mu b - \frac{ab}{v^2} = RT$$

$$(\mu + \frac{a}{v}) (v-b) = RT$$

3 μ then.

$$\text{some } \mu \text{ for } \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial v} = 0$$

μ μ μ

$$\mu (v-b) \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial v} - \frac{2a}{v^3} \right) + \mu + \frac{a}{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{2ab}{v^3} - \frac{a}{v^2} + \mu + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial v} (v-b) = 0$$

$$v^3 \neq \frac{RT}{\mu} (v-b) + \frac{a}{\mu} v - \frac{ab}{\mu} = 0$$

$$3v_k = \frac{RT_k + b}{\mu_k}$$

$$3v_k^2 = \frac{a}{\mu_k}$$

$$v_k^3 = \frac{ab}{\mu_k}$$

$$v_k = 3b$$

$$v_k = \frac{3RT_k}{8\mu_k}$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{9}{27b^2}$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{9a}{27b^2}$$

Kundt & Warby dekrement lygning.

	for.		for.		
750 m	0.0580	750	0.0283	750	0.0468
2.4 m	0.0587	20	0.0281	2.4	0.0461

$\rho_{\text{air}} \quad \text{for.} \quad \gamma = \gamma_0 T^{0.72}$
 $\text{CO}_2 \quad \gamma_0 T^{0.92}$
 $\text{H}_2 \quad \gamma_0 T_0^{0.69}$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{8\mu} (p_1 - p_2) \frac{R^2 k}{L} \quad \text{for } \mu \text{ and } k \text{ given, } \frac{p_1 - p_2}{L}$$

Styfen rumdejsen 6

Maxwell for I

$$g = mu$$

$$\frac{\sum m \dot{\xi}}{M} = \mathcal{U}$$

$$d\mathcal{U} = \frac{\Gamma \varphi dt}{M}$$

$$M \frac{d\mathcal{U}}{dt} = \Gamma \varphi = \dot{\chi} n \lambda c m \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{k p \lambda c}{\hbar n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu = 0.000191 \text{ (g/mol)}$$

$$I) \lambda = 0.0001 \text{ mm}$$

combine together $4.800, 10^{-10}$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n b^2}$$

$$\frac{n b^3}{b} n = \frac{72}{b} \cdot n b^3 = \frac{72}{b} \lambda$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\alpha = n b^3$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2} n}$$

$$b = 10^{-5} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

$$n = \frac{10^{-3}}{125 \cdot 10^{-24}} = \frac{10^{-27}}{125} \approx 10^{19}$$

$$\mu = \frac{k p c}{\sqrt{2} n b^2} = \frac{k m c}{\sqrt{2} n b^2}$$

microscopic & geometric

$$c \sim \sqrt{T}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

related to geometry

just a wave effect that is geometrically determined

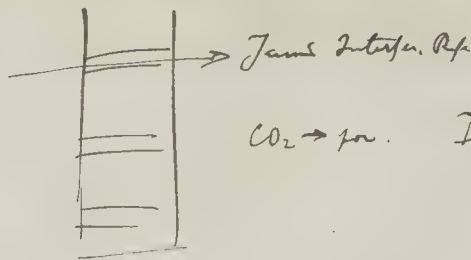
$$\frac{t_1}{t_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

rotational period per one revolution $\sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x^2}$$

Lehrbuch S. 100

Walter 1882



CO₂ → gas. D. 2 mm Durchmesser, Länge 10 cm. (Rydz)

4%

Stufenweise parabolisch



$$f(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(x) e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x-x')^2}{t}} dx$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\beta}{t} \right)^3 \int_0^{\infty} \psi(x) e^{-\frac{\beta^2 x^2}{t^2}} x^2 dx$$

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4cl}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D}}$$

$$f_0(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi n}} e^{-\frac{3x^2}{4n\lambda^2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{t}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{4cl}{3n}} \sqrt{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{2\beta^2}{t} (x-x') f_0(x) e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x-x')^2}{t}} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2\beta^4}{\sqrt{\pi t^3}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(x) e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x-x')^2}{t}} dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \frac{2\beta^4}{t^2} (x-x')^2 e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x-x')^2}{t}} f_0(x) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \right]$$

$$\text{Sutherland } \eta = \frac{A T^{3/2}}{T + C}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\eta}{\rho} \text{ viscosity}$$

Sturm

$$\eta = \eta_0 \sqrt{1 + \beta t^2} \quad Z_{11}$$

$$\text{Varnas (89)} \quad 10^{-1.3000} ! \quad Z_{11}, t_2 \quad \# \sim T^{2/3}$$

$$\sum c \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{2\pi \sin \theta}{4\pi} = n(z) + \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{c}{3 n \pi \sigma^2 h} = \left(\frac{c}{\rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \sum c l \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \frac{c \lambda}{3}$$

$$\frac{c \lambda}{3} = D$$

λ v. unimodular

$$\approx \frac{u}{c}$$

$$\frac{0.00017}{0.0013} = 0.13$$

$$\text{Sutherland } CO_2 \rightarrow \text{air} \quad 0.142$$

$$\text{Sutherland } N_2 \rightarrow 0 \quad 0.179$$

$$CO \rightarrow 0 \quad 0.187$$

$$H_2 \rightarrow 0 \quad 0.666$$

$$O \rightarrow CO_2 \quad 0.136$$

$$CO_2 \rightarrow N_2O \quad 0.092$$

$$D = D_0 \theta^n \quad CO_2 \rightarrow \text{air} \quad n = 1.97$$

$$H_2 \rightarrow O_2 \quad n = 1.76$$

$$CO_2 \rightarrow N_2O \quad 2.050$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{n \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} \right)^2 n_2 \sqrt{\frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_2}} + \sigma_1^2 n_1 \right]}$$

$$\mu = U - TS + A p v \quad \begin{matrix} T = \text{const} \\ p = \text{const} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} = \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial p} - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} + A v + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} \right] dp$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} = A v$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} - S - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{dU + A p dv}{T} = dS$$

$$T \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial p} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial p}$$

$$T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$$

$$d\mu = A v dp - S dT$$

$$\psi = U - TS$$

$$T \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} + A p$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial v} = A p$$

$$dw = -\pi \omega^2 n dx \cdot w = e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$w = C e^{-\pi \omega^2 n x} = e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$w_c = C = 1$$

$$\int_0^\infty w dx = 1 = \int_0^\infty C e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

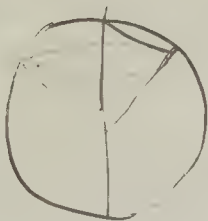
$$\int x dw = \int x e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{x}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi \omega^2 n}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$w = e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$$

90	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.2	0.333	0.5	1	2	3	4	5



$$g^2 = 2u^2(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$g = 2u \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{2u \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot 2u \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}{\sin \theta} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4u^2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}{2 \sin \theta} = \frac{4u^2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{4u^2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi u^2}{3}$$

Clausius $\lambda = \frac{3}{7 \sqrt{2} u^2}$

Maxwell $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} u^2}$

$$\frac{3}{7} = 0.428$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} u^2}$$

$N_A k_B T = 1$



$$\sum [G(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}) - \lambda] \frac{2u \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{c \sin \theta \cdot A \cos \theta}{dN}$$

$$\Gamma = 2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cdot \lambda \cdot c \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta}{2} = 6$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{n}{3} \lambda c \frac{\partial S}{\partial z}$$

$\frac{1}{3} \dots 0.350271$
 modifying Ortho --- Tail

Przy porównaniu:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \left[N^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \cos \theta \leq l \right] \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{c N^2}{4} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{c \lambda N}{3}$$

$$= \frac{c N^2}{4} - \frac{c \lambda N}{3}$$

~~Asymmetria~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \int c n m u = \frac{c \lambda n m}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

składowe w gazie

składowe prop. $\frac{1}{p}$

$$\beta \phi u = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$u = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$F = \frac{n c \lambda}{3} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \quad \phi = \frac{n_i}{n}$$

$$= \frac{c \lambda}{3} \frac{\partial n_i}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial n_i}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu}{\rho n_i} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial z}$$

$$\Gamma_m = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial (\frac{\phi_i}{\rho})}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial z}$$

Dyfuzja w rozpuszczeniu
"in sich selbst"

Formuła ogólna

$$j = - D \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}$$

$$D = c_2 u$$

porównanie: dla

metody:

~~Landolt~~ Kopp & Warky, H. S. G. L. L. L.

Tabela współczynników

aktywności w rozpuszczeniu

prop. do rozpuszczenia koncentracji

~ pot. symetrycznej dyfuzji: $\frac{\mu}{\rho}$

$$0.000025: 0.000029 = 0.136$$

$$= \mu \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

porównanie dyfuzji

$$I_2 - CO_2 \quad 0.101$$

$$CO - I_2 \quad 0.180$$

$$CO - CO_2 \quad 0.280$$

$$CH_4 - CO_2 \quad 0.259$$

$$H_2 - CO_2 \quad 0.242$$

$$H_2 - O_2 \quad 0.222$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \lambda c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2\pi r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (p u) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2\pi r \frac{\partial p u}{\partial x} \right) = p \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{p - p_0}{L}$$

†

$$\frac{2\pi r \theta \Delta \theta}{4\pi} \omega u \quad c \quad \underbrace{S(\lambda \pi)}_{\text{in } u} = \left[S(L) + \lambda \omega \theta \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right] +$$

$$\int \theta \Delta \theta \rightarrow \theta \Delta \theta$$

$$p u = c$$

$$p_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = p_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2\pi r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$= f(x)$$

$$u = \dots$$

rodok masy $x = \frac{\sum m \xi}{M}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sum m \frac{d\xi}{dt}}{M} = \frac{\sum m u}{M}$$

to je, amplituda polnos lase. $\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$: $\delta(M \frac{d\xi}{dt}) = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

zato tak same je polny dvotok eta $\mu_{k2} = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} =$ tacia vanytina

$$\mu = \frac{m u l c}{3} = \frac{\rho \lambda c}{3} \quad \text{Abb}$$

Pre prietok 150 C :

$$\mu = 0.00019$$

$$\Sigma_{150} = 462 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\lambda = 0.000010 \text{ cm}$$

číslo dĺžky $\text{Thomsona po sec.} : \frac{462.00}{0.10} = 4600 \cdot 10^6$

Vstaneje vektor $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{26^2 n}$

$\mu = \frac{m c}{\sqrt{2} 6^2 n}$ zato meralis od
 fyto

Maxwell otried prietok roz ten vyrok z veľkou zložitou

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

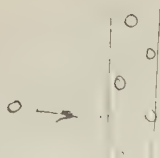
18.

19.

20.

21.

22.



$$dJ = -J$$

$$dJ = -J \frac{N \delta x \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}$$

$$J = J_0 e^{-N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} x}$$

Prawdy jest zależność J od x ^{jeśli nie występuje inhomogenność}

$$f(x) = e^{-N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} x} \quad | \text{parowa z parowa}$$

~~Średnia wartość~~ ~~Współczynnik~~ ~~Współczynnik~~ J

Ilustracja: ile nastąpi zderzeń między x a $x + dx$:

$$= dJ = J_0 N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} x} dx$$

$$\text{Wzrost } dJ \text{ do } J = \frac{dJ}{J} = \frac{J_0 N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}}}{J_0} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} x} dx \quad N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} = \alpha$$

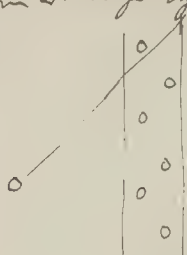
$$= \int_0^{\infty} \alpha x e^{-\alpha x} dx = -x e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{N \delta^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Cały ten problem dotyczy rachunku
nie rachunku

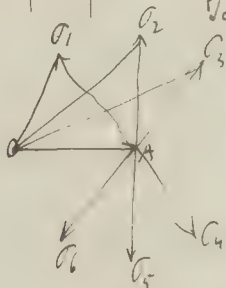
x	J	x	J
0	100	0.5	61
0.012	99	1	37
0.02	98	2	14
0.1	90	3	5
0.2	82	4	2
0.25	78	4.6	1
0.333	72		

Jeżeli Kp. wszystkie drabiny a ich prędkości poruszają się wzdłuż tej samej osi
zamiast tego wykonać je one w sposób, że punkt przecięcia prędkości drabiny z osi



wykonu prędkości to wartość prędkości w $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ kierunku

w stosunku $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ powiększone



Tak w ogóle powiększone w stosunku $\frac{OO_1}{OA}$, $\frac{OO_2}{OA}$ etc.

Prędkość zeta

$$\frac{\int_0^{\pi} 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\int_0^{\pi} 2\pi \sin \theta d\theta \cdot 1} = \frac{8 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{zeta} \lambda = \frac{3}{4 \pi n b^2}$$

Uśrednione przez Rowella jest większe niż poprzednie, rezultat: $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi n b^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$n_2 = 0.75$$

ilość spotkań każdej drabiny po se: $\frac{c}{\lambda}$

$$p = \frac{n m \bar{c}^2}{3}$$

zinde drubim r6zyg6 w6zyf6i g6m6r6g6
n6c6 r6w6, w6 p6y t6w6 w6g6t6. 2 p6w6

pr6g6n6g6 2i
albo l6p6j $m \bar{c}^2 = \text{pr6g. Temp.}$, 26t6m. p6y d6w6 T, p : n m6w6 d6g6 r6w6

Pr6w6 b6w6d6k6. B6w6g6d6w6 i6t6i t6m6 w6w6 g6w6 n6c6 b6w6g6w6.

Temp. w6w6t

Impuls6y

$$\frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} = \alpha T$$

$$p = n \frac{m}{m} \frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\ = \frac{2}{3} \frac{p}{m} \alpha T \cdot R \cdot p \\ \text{z6} \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \frac{R}{m}$$

$$F = M \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -m \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Pod6m g6t6y6 w6

$$\int_0^T F dt = \text{pr6g. Temp.} = -m (\xi - \xi) \quad \text{zinde pr6g6t6} \\ = -2m \xi$$

Pod6m d6w6n6y6 w6w6 T

$$\int_0^T F dt = 2 N m \xi$$

$$N = \text{i6t6i w6w6w6} = \frac{n \xi}{2 \ell} T$$

$$\text{pr6w6t6m6 w6w6w6} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T F dt = n m \xi^2 = p$$

zinde drubim r6w6t6d6 w6b6g6i 2m6w6w6w6

$$p = \frac{n_1 m_1 \bar{c}_1^2}{3} + \frac{n_2 m_2 \bar{c}_2^2}{3}$$

$$p = \frac{\rho_1 \bar{c}_1^2 + \rho_2 \bar{c}_2^2 + \dots}{3} =$$

$$p_1 = \rho_1 R_1 T$$

$$= \left[\frac{\rho_1}{m_1} \frac{m_1 \bar{c}_1^2}{2} + \dots \right] = \frac{\rho_1}{m_1} n T + \dots = \rho_1 R_1 T + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\rho_1}{m_1} \alpha T + \frac{\rho_2}{m_2} \alpha T + \dots \right] = \rho_1 R_1 T + \rho_2 R_2 T + \dots = p_1 + p_2$$

Dalton

$$p = n m \bar{f}^2$$

$$p = n m \bar{f}^2$$

$$\bar{f}^2 + \bar{y}^2 + \bar{z}^2 = \bar{c}^2$$

Wzrosty wszystkich trzech prędkości

$$\bar{f}^2 + \bar{y}^2 + \bar{z}^2 = \bar{c}^2$$

Prędkość wartości kwadratowej prędkości

$$\bar{f}^2 = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

ale w rzeczywistości precyzyjne wartości

to mechaniczne; to etycznie błądliwych wartości

$$p = n m \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

W ten sposób

1). porównujemy rozmiary kulki do: σ $t = \frac{2h}{v}$

2

2). porównujemy wpływ zderzeń kulki między sobą, ten jak to nie ma

znowy dopóki rozmiary ich nie będą w porównu do drogi przesłanej.

Wzrosty wszystkich trzech prędkości

$$n m = p$$

$$p \sigma = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

$$\text{prawo Druy-Blacka: } \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} = RT$$

$$\frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} n RT$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} n T$$

$$\bar{c} = \sqrt{\frac{3p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{3RT}$$

porównanie $\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^6}{0.001293}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.47712 \\ 0.11160 - 3 \\ \hline 9.36552 \\ 4.68276 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \sqrt{\frac{p_1}{p_2}}$$

Niektórzy uważają to za dowód
prawo Druy-Blacka

$$482 \frac{m}{sec}$$

$$\text{Ludzie } 1827$$

$$CO_2: \frac{32}{44} : 2 = \sqrt{22} = 1.3424$$

$$390$$

namy więc podkreślić, że ten rozmiar

$$11160$$

$$95361$$

$$11580$$

$$0.5790$$

$$0.828$$

$$5.2618$$

$$6.712$$

$$4.5906$$

$$3773$$

$$\int F dt = m \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$-C = m' \frac{C' - C}{m - m'}$$

$$-m c = +m' c = m g \frac{t}{\gamma_{rel}}$$

$$= \frac{7t}{2^4}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m c}{h}$$

$$\frac{nmcl_2}{3} \text{ pro zrk.}$$

Temperature = metric kind. present in the past tense. as to take.

de o spânzărime în jurul
opracării și de către public
Indrept. Măreștoreanu și alții

Do my people suffer in thy day I cannot tell
Oddness : more a kind, more judgment

L. hyaline "Tropaeolaceae"?

Ensayo monográfico de la literatura - una encuesta general. 'Ensayo' tiene un significado más amplio.

to post them -
 1. *unpublished*

There were a party report
the author's report of the mechanism (i.e. of the report)

Pinus strobus

[Handwritten signature]

Wm. H. H. H. H.

~~• wegen Zahlungsscheitern~~

John Smith

Alguns de trabalhos em 1944 por parte do Projeto Integrado / Carbamaço

a pinky which says 2 months:

$$AC + \overset{\uparrow}{m} = 25$$
$$\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dt}$$

single volume.

[illegible]

$$V_1 = V + 2M \frac{V-v}{m+M}$$

$$v_1 = v + 2M \frac{v-V}{m+M}$$

$$\frac{m v_1^2}{2} - \frac{M V_1^2}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} M V^2$$

$$8 m' m \frac{c-c}{m+m'}$$

$$\frac{m p^2}{2} - \frac{m' p'^2}{2} = \left[\frac{8 m m'}{(m+m')^2} - 1 \right] \left[\frac{m' p'^2}{2} - \frac{m p^2}{2} \right] + \frac{4 m m' (u-m') p p'}{(m+m')^2}$$

~~8 m m'~~

$$\frac{8(1+\delta)}{(2+\delta)^2} - 1 = \frac{2(1+\delta) \cancel{(1+\delta)^2}}{(2+\delta)^2}$$

$$\frac{8+8\delta-4-4\delta-\delta^2}{(2+\delta)^2} = \frac{4+4\delta-\delta^2}{(2+\delta)^2} = \left(\frac{2-\delta}{2+\delta} \right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2\delta^2}{(2+\delta)^2} = 1 - 2\left(\frac{\delta}{2+\delta}\right)^2$$

Not enough to fully explain the minority ions to some energy level.

by the "pseudospin vector"

$$\text{Nuclei } \vec{v}_i = -V \quad V \left(1 + \frac{m}{m+M} \right) = \frac{2m}{m+M} v$$

$$m v = -M V$$

$$V_1 = V + 2m \frac{V(1 + \frac{M}{m})}{m+M}$$

$$m v + M V = m v' + M V'$$

$$m(v - v') = M(V' - V) \quad | : 2M$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} + M \frac{V^2}{2} = m \frac{v'^2}{2} + M \frac{V'^2}{2}$$

$$v + v' = V' + V \quad | \cdot M$$

$$v' = \frac{2MV + v(m-M)}{m+M}$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M} (V - v)$$

$$V' = V + 2m \frac{v - V}{m+M}$$

$$V' = V + 2m \frac{v - V}{m+M} = \frac{MV + vV - 2mv}{m+M}$$

$$-mv + Mv + mv' + Mv' = 2MV$$

$$v' = \frac{2MV + Mv - Mv}{m+M} = v - \frac{2Mv}{m+M} + \frac{2MV}{m+M}$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M} (V - v)$$

$$V = -\frac{mv}{M}$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M} \left(\frac{m}{M} + 1 \right) v = -v$$

↑ v' = -v -> v' = v

$$mv = MV = M g \frac{t}{2} = F \frac{t}{2}$$

gleich

$$F = \frac{2mv}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{2l}{v}$$

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{l}$$



$$\rho = \frac{mm}{l^3}$$



keine Stöße
bei Werten

$$v' = v + 2M \frac{V-v}{m+M} = v \left[1 - \frac{2M}{m+M} \right] + \frac{2M V}{m+M}$$

$$V' = V + 2m \frac{v-V}{m+M} = V \left[1 - \frac{2m}{m+M} \right] + \frac{2m v}{m+M}$$

$$\frac{M V'^2}{2} - \frac{m v'^2}{2} = \frac{M V^2}{2} - \frac{m v^2}{2} + \frac{2}{(m+M)^2} \left[M m^2 (v-V)^2 + m M^2 (V-v)^2 \right] \\ + \frac{4mM}{m+M} (Vv - V^2 - vV + v^2)$$

$$= \frac{4mM}{m+M} Vv$$

$$M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m}{m+M} + \frac{4m^2}{(m+M)^2} \right] + \frac{4m^2 M V^2}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{4mM V v}{m+M} \left(1 - \frac{2m}{m+M} \right) \\ - \left\{ m v^2 \left[1 - \frac{4M}{m+M} + \frac{4M^2}{(m+M)^2} \right] + \frac{4M^2 m V^2}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{4mM V v}{m+M} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{m+M} \right) \right\}$$

$$= M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m}{m+M} + \frac{4m^2}{(m+M)^2} - \frac{4Mm}{(m+M)^2} \right] - m v^2 \left[\dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{4mM V v}{m+M} \frac{2(M-m)}{m+M}$$

$$= M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{4m}{m+M} \right] - m v^2 \left[1 - \frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{4M}{m+M} \right] - \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{M V^2}{2} - \frac{m v^2}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} \right) + \frac{4mM \cdot vV (m-M)}{(m+M)^2}$$

Rechnung Maxwell

Das wieder: $\kappa, \mu \propto \theta$ $D \sim \theta^2$ misch. od. c't'm'm'e

Pragada si mi trones, o to mi
my misch. od. c't'm'm'e
pragada si mi trones, o to mi

myth. $\sim \theta^{\frac{2}{3}} - \theta$ $\theta^{1.7} - \theta^2$

Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft

Sutherland: $\mu = \mu_0 \frac{1 + \alpha \theta}{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\theta}} \sqrt{1 + \alpha \theta}$

Pragada si mi trones, o to mi
Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft
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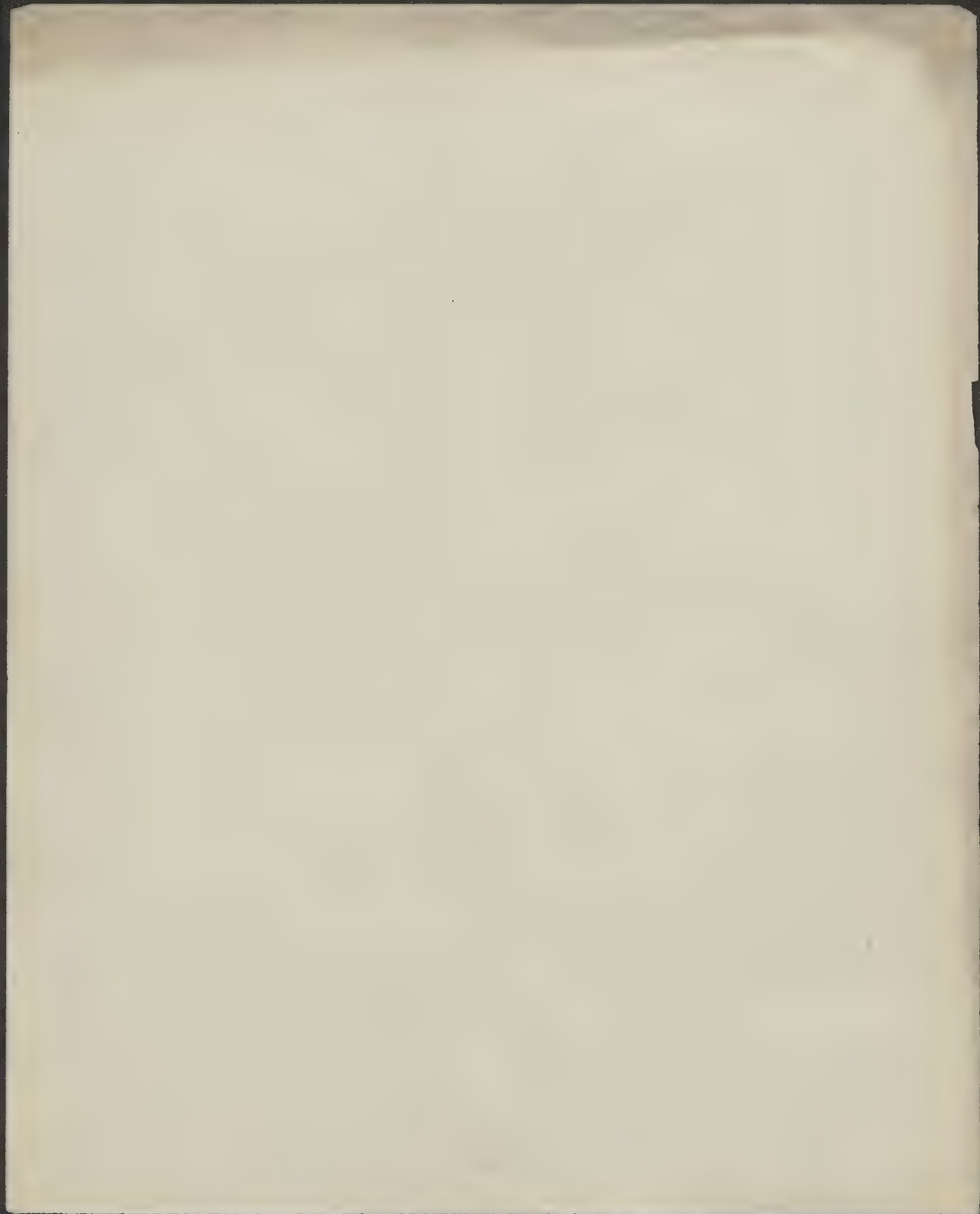
Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft

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Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft

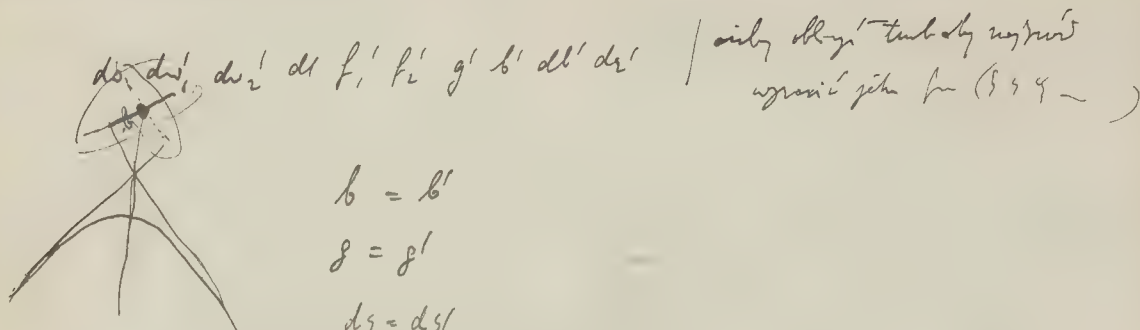
Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft

Ich bin mit meinem ganzem Herzen und mit aller Kraft



dvorečnomi kaidžima i ukućama
 ilosi i otadžbini

32



$$b = b'$$

$$g = g'$$

$$d = d'$$

radi to tyha poptat g'lyj - toduca

radi to tyha poptat g'lyj - toduca

$$\int \int \int \int (f' f'' - f, f'') g b \, da, da', da'', d$$

Zatim ispravim otadžbina:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} = \int \int \int \int (f' f'' - f, f'') g b \, da, da', da'', d$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \dots$$

długość pow. w tym kierunku

b najniższego wleży do której by dostały się

38



b db dz

podnosząc sobie do tej chwili czasu i powracając o g dt
właściwości przetrwania „wymierzonej” przez ten element

b g db dz dt

A tak dla każdego z tych punktów 1 zatem w całym

$\Sigma dw = f_1 do dw, g b db dz dt$

zatem w tej objętości będzie liczyć punktów 2 :

$f_1 f_2 g b do dw, dz db dz dt$

Zatem iloraz całkowity $do dw, dz dt \int_0^b b db \int_0^{z_2} dz f_1 f_2$

~~ponieważ~~ Zatem iloraz całkowity i dany punktów ξ, η, ζ z innymi :

$do dw, dt \iiint \int_0^b \int_0^{z_2}$

a ponieważ to wyrażenie jest hierarchiczne i punkty ξ, η, ζ są innymi

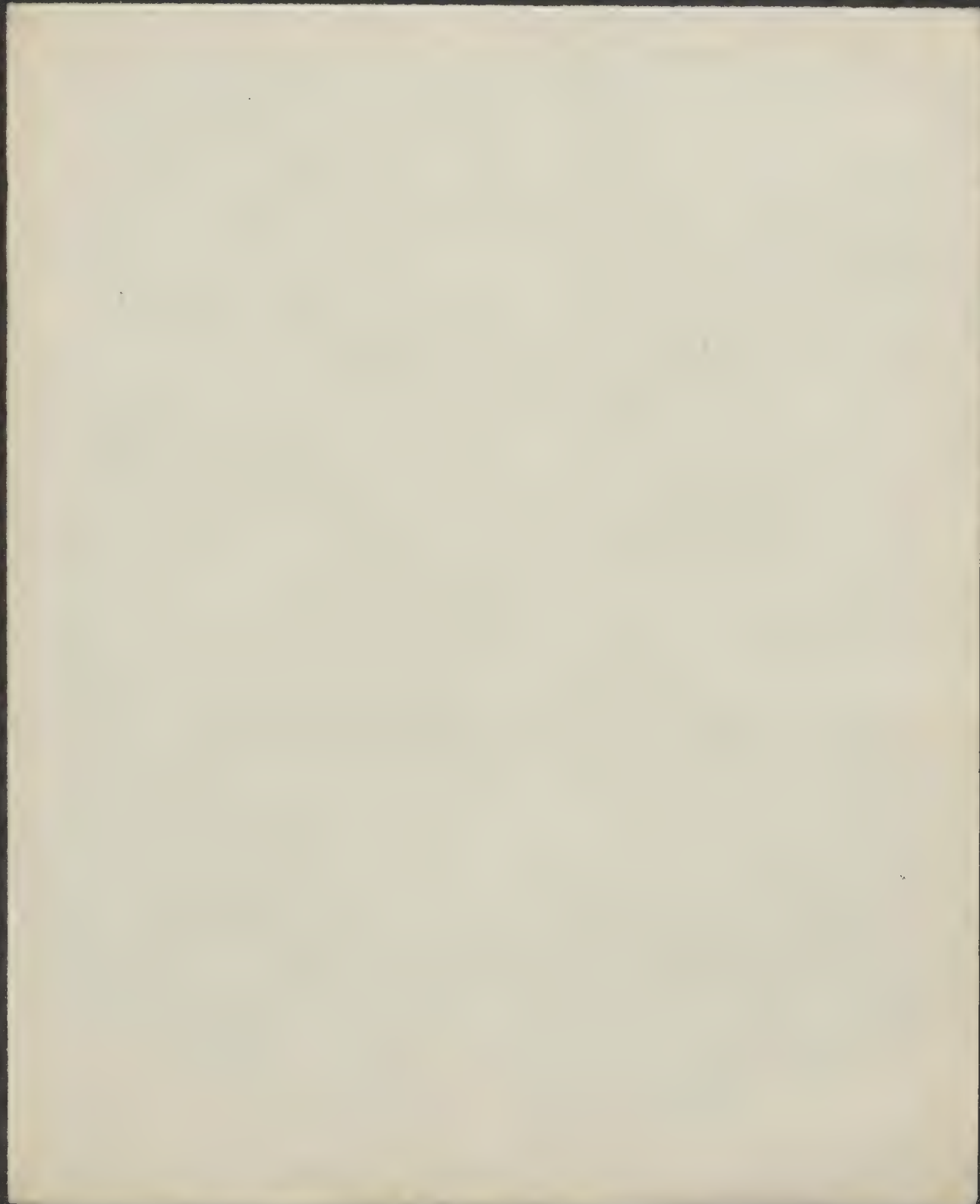
ale to także odwrotnie i dany jest punkt który b. punkty po prostu inne

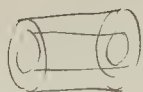
a otrzymamy ξ, η, ζ

tamże spotkani $f_1 do dw - b dz$ sumy tych punktów 1, 2, za inni 1', 2'

ponieważ dany jest znane iż $\xi' \eta' \zeta' \xi'' \eta'' \zeta'' b' z' = f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6$

i odwrotnie





$$2\pi r dr \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} l = 2\pi l \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) dr$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial r} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$p_1 u_1 = p_2 u_2$$

$$\frac{\partial (p u)}{\partial x} = 0 = u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\underline{p u = f(r)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \underline{f(r)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 2 f(r)$$

$$\frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} \frac{\partial (p u)}{\partial r} = f(r)$$

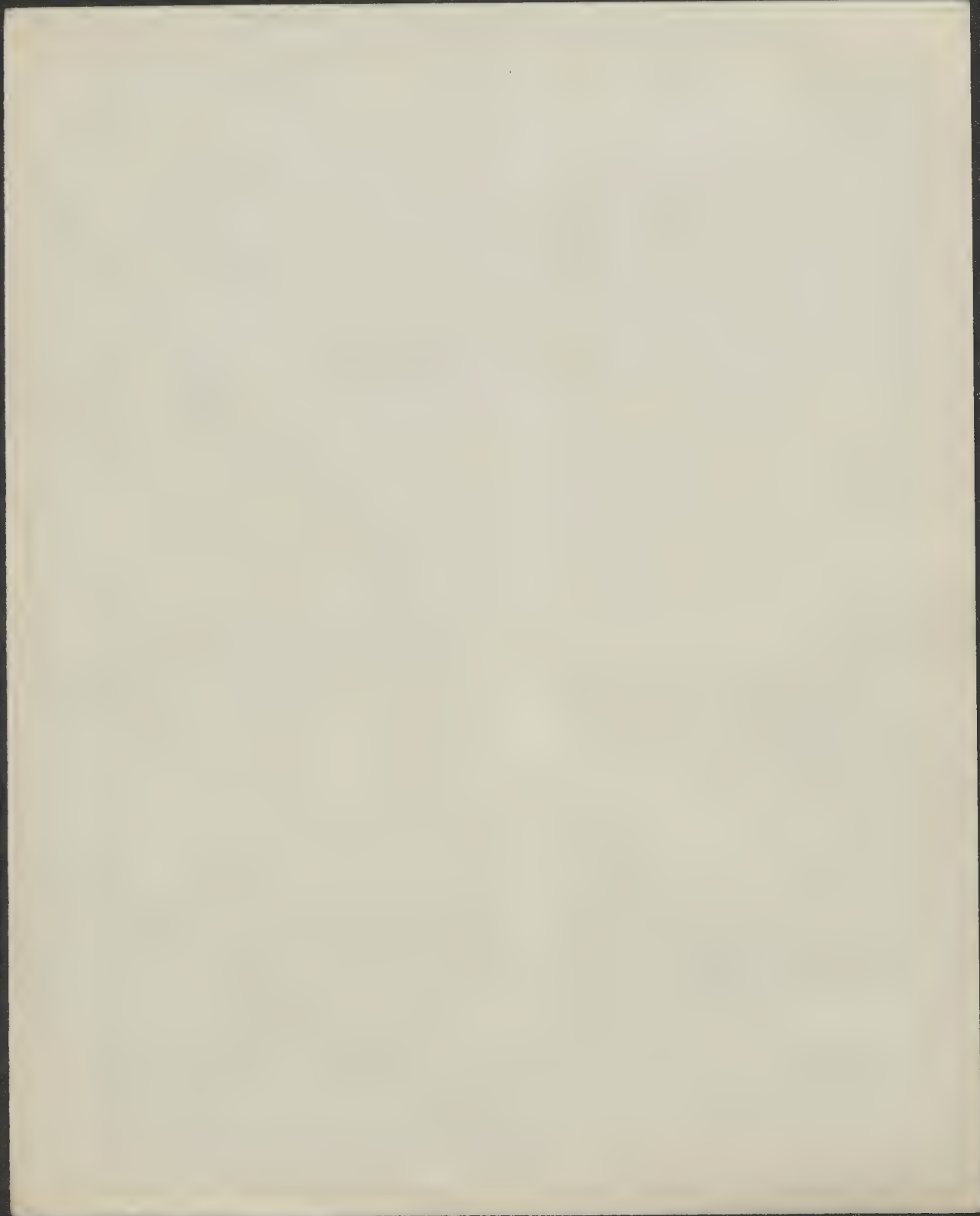
$$r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{r^2}{2} f(r) + \text{const}$$

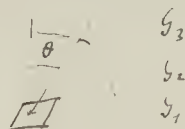
$$p = \frac{1}{2} f(r)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{r}{2} f(r) + \frac{1}{2} \text{const}$$

$$u = \frac{r^2}{4} f(r) + \frac{1}{2} \text{const} \cdot r + \text{const}$$

$$u = \frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{2} f(r) \right)$$





_____ G_0

dirigjuu ai
s. karku: sarku i driting, p... p... d... G

$$\frac{2\pi \sin \theta d\theta}{4\pi} n = dn$$

rate p... d... N...



podnos 1 sec: $\frac{c \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta}{2} n = N$

kaida driting y... i p... $G(x) + l \cos \theta \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$

rate v... d...:

~~$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$~~

$N G + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \sin \theta \leq \dots$

~~$N G - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$~~

rate v...: $2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \cos \theta \leq \dots$ $\leq \dots = 2 N$

$$2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \cos \theta \leq 2 N = n \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{n \lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$$

Ju... z... ni v... z... i... v...: \dots 0.350271
... $\frac{1}{3}$

$N \cdot p$ G_0 elektry... d...

albo G_{2m}

W... p... 1 cm^2 p... d... $\frac{m n \lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = \dots = \mu \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$

$$\mu = \frac{m n \lambda c}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum (y - a - bx - cx^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\sum (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0 \quad \sum x (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0$$

$$\sum y + na + b \sum x + c \sum x^2 = \sum y$$

$$\sum x y + a \sum x + b \sum x^2 + c \sum x^3 = \sum x y$$

$$\sum x^2 y + a \sum x^2 + b \sum x^3 + c \sum x^4 = \sum x^2 y$$

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sum y & \sum x & \sum x^2 \\ \sum x y & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 \\ \sum x^2 y & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum x & \sum x^2 \\ \sum x & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 \\ \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 \end{vmatrix}}$$

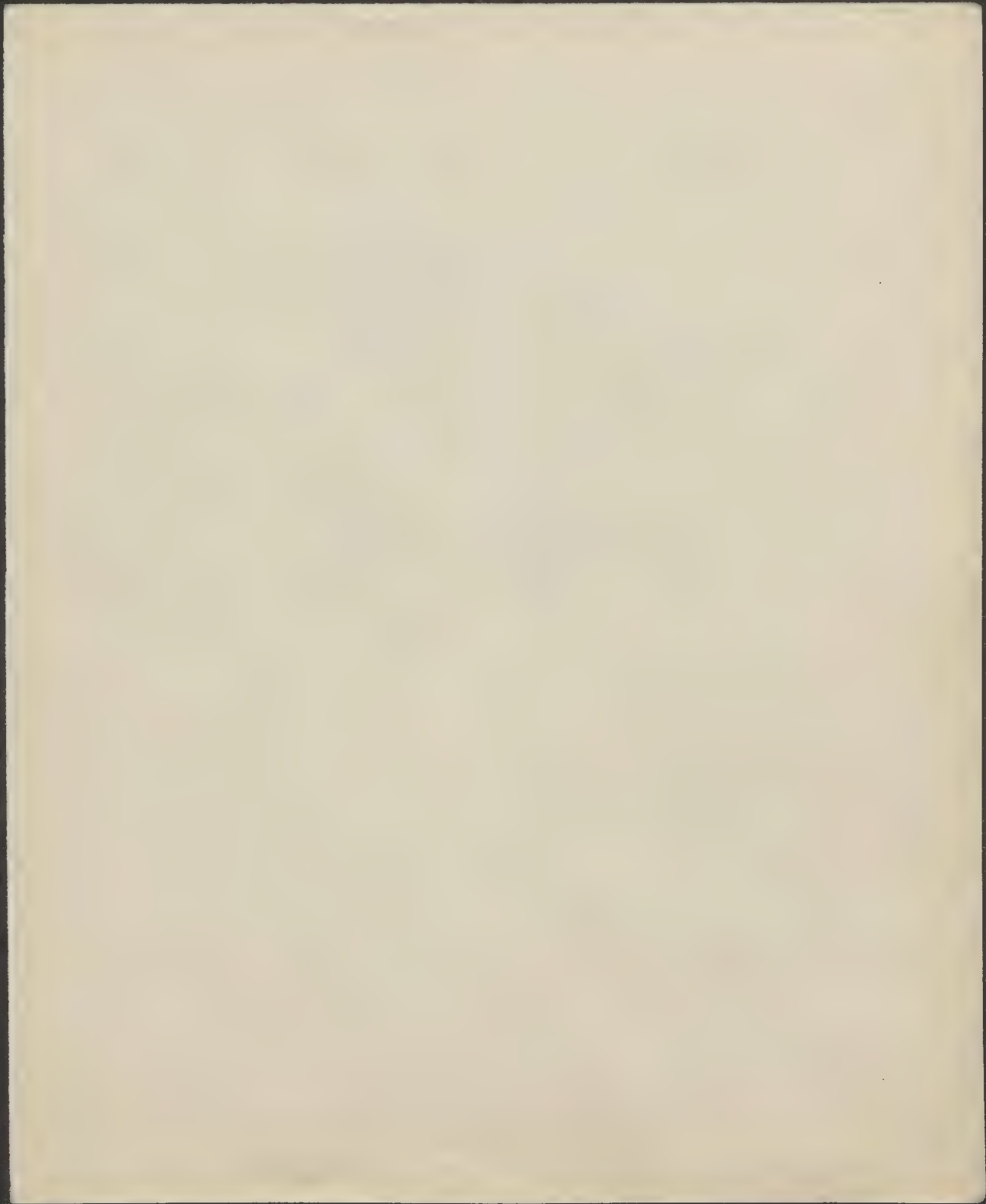
$$n = \frac{1.24 \cdot a}{\rho c^2}$$

$$\frac{\rho c^2}{3} = \mu$$

$$n = \frac{1.24 \cdot 80}{500 \cdot 10^2} = \frac{100}{25 \cdot 10^8} = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{1.24 \cdot 80}{500 \cdot 10^2} = \frac{100}{25 \cdot 10^8} = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{c n m u}{4} + \frac{c \lambda m n}{6} \frac{\partial n}{\partial z}$$



2 ~~stages~~ 2 Kostki pravit perij amig.

Positive Kombinacje : 36

Suma	2	...	1	1,	1	$\frac{1}{36}$
	3		2.1	1.2	2	$\frac{2}{36}$
	4		2.2	1.3, 3.1	3	$\frac{3}{36}$
	5		1.4	2.3, 3.2, 4.1	4	$\frac{4}{36}$
	6				5	$\frac{5}{36}$

Monaco

Roulette $\frac{1}{36}$

expt. 35 roz. rata: pravit. wrote it all: $\frac{35}{36}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum (y - f(x))^2 = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum (y - a - bx - cx^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\sum y - a - bx - cx^2 = 0$$

$$\sum (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0$$

$$\sum x(y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0$$

~~$\frac{c}{A} \left(\frac{20}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{20}{9}} \right) \frac{20}{2}$~~ ~~Lotary 90~~

W 6 Numerów 2 są wygrane, jakie prawdy. ze dane kombinacje? ^(2 numerów)

1 2 2 1 3 1 4 1

1 3 2 3 3 2 4 1

1 4 2 4 3 4

1 5 2 5 3 5

1 6 2 6 3 6

2 tyje zwyciężają 1 zł zatem prawdy. $\frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{6}{2} \right) = \frac{6.5}{1.2}$

90 Numerów 5 zoty wygranych
prawdy. Quinterno : $\left(\frac{90}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{43,949,268}$

prawdy. ze wyjdzie jak numer : $\frac{5}{90} = \frac{1}{18}$

wyjdzie dwa numery korda 2 $\left(\frac{90}{5} \right)$ kombinacji równi możliwa
zwyciężają także w których one dwa numery zwyciężają
możemy przeliczyć wygr. = $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)$

$$W_2 = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{90}{2} \right)} = \frac{10}{4005}$$

$$W_3 = \frac{10}{117,480}$$

$$W_4 = \frac{5}{2,555,190}$$

Korzystając z $\int \frac{dx}{x} = a \log \frac{x_1}{x_2}$ metoda "Kierpi" możemy uzyskać

zatem metoda "Kierpi" = $V \cdot a \int \frac{x_1}{x_2}$

Najpierw dwa gracze równi:

$$a \left[\log \frac{c+d}{c} + \log \frac{c-d}{c} \right]$$

$$= a \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{d}{c} \right) + \log \left(1 - \frac{d}{c} \right) \right] = a \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d}{c} \right)^2 + \dots \\ &- \frac{d}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d}{c} \right)^2 - \dots \end{aligned} \right\} = \dots$$

Teoria błędów

wielka ilość pomiarów, średnia wartość = najprawd.

dł. przed najniższą ze średnich wartości = precyzja

$$\alpha_1 - x = \delta_1$$

$$\alpha_2 - x = \delta_2$$

$$\alpha_3 - x = \delta_3$$

$$\alpha_n - x = \delta_n$$

$$\text{prawd. że } \delta_n \text{ jest } f(\delta_n)$$

$$f(\delta_1) f(\delta_2) \dots = W(x)$$

$$\lg f(\delta_1) + \lg f(\delta_2) \dots = \lg W(x)$$

$$-dx = dz_i \quad \frac{\partial \lg}{\partial x} = - \left[\frac{\frac{\partial f(\delta_1)}{\partial x}}{f(\delta_1)} + \frac{1}{f(\delta_2)} + \frac{1}{f(\delta_3)} + \dots \right] = 0$$

$$\text{to dla wartości: } x = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots}{n}$$

$$\text{tzn. } (z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n) = 0$$

$$z_n = -(z_1 + z_2 + \dots)$$

$$\frac{df}{dz_i} = \varphi(z_i)$$

$$\varphi(z_1) + \varphi(z_2) + \varphi(z_3) + \dots + \varphi(z_n) = 0 \quad z_n = -(z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_{n-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(z_k)}{dz_k} + \frac{d\varphi(z_n)}{dz_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial z_k} = 0$$

$$\text{zatem: } \frac{d\varphi(z_1)}{dz_1} = \frac{d\varphi(z_2)}{dz_2} = \frac{d\varphi(z_3)}{dz_3} = \dots = k$$

$$\varphi(z) = kz + c = \frac{f'}{f}$$

$$z \text{ jest } \leq \varphi = 0$$

$$\text{zatem } f = e^{kz^2} \quad f = e^{-kz^2} = \frac{1}{f} e^{-kz^2}$$

$$1). \text{Przypadek.} \text{ sukcesja pierwszy raz 1 : } - - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2). \text{nie sukcesja} \quad " \quad 1 : \quad \frac{5}{6}$$

$$3). \text{ sukcesja drugi raz 1 : } \frac{1}{6}$$

$$4). \text{ sukcesja nie pierwszy ale drugi : } \frac{5}{36} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$5). \text{ sukcesja albo pierwszy albo } \uparrow \quad \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

~~Przypadek~~

6. Kule między sobą 1 białą

$$1). - \text{ biała} \quad \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2). - - \text{ nie biała} \quad \frac{5}{6}$$

$$3). \text{ Przypadek.} \text{ wygrana albo przegrana} \quad \frac{11}{36}$$

Interesujące jest wygoda kule wypięty to

$$\text{prawd. wygranej drugi raz ale nie pierwszy} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{przegr. albo drugi. albo pierwszy : } \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{12}{36}$$

O symulacji etc.

I. Jeśli jakaś dobra mieszka to

prawdopodobnie się gdzieś lub drugiego = suma prawdy pojedynczych

~~Wypływa~~ Wypływa z definicji

Np. prawdop. ~~o~~ ^{dotyczy} 4 różne kotłowne = $\frac{1}{3}$

[Ale prawd. ich suma była = 4 zupełnie innym!]

prawdop. ~~o~~ ^{dotyczy} 4, osłonięta nutami = 2 / l. t.

Jeśli Rodzina jest starsza z $\frac{1000}{30} = 33$ osób to (w Łodzi) w roku
zdażenie śmierci będzie / w przeciwnym razie niekiedy to może
być bardzo różnie.

II. Pół tej samej rzeczy: prawdop. równocześnie zdarzenia się
dwóch zdarzeń = iloczyn prawd.

Np. różne kotłowne

innych zdarzeń: 4 - $\frac{1}{36}$ ~~etc.~~

Tak wprowadzićmy dla gasz stronię z ~~prędkością~~ drobin różny
 rodzaj i ^{prędkości} (równoważę określe dopiero przy równości prędkości energii
 kinet. [To dydaktyki nie znamy, że każde w dydaktyce drobne białe
 mieć to same prędkości, tylko prędkości w różnych prędkościach!]

To samo odnosi się jednakże do tegoż gasz ale do bardzo
 ogólnego rodzaju systemów mechanicznych.

Trudniejsi Maxwella:

W systemie konserwatywnym, ~~który~~ każdy ma określony pewien
 sposób ~~prędkości~~ p_1, p_2, p_3 , ~~które~~ jakieś energie kinetyczne
 wyraża się: $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum (q_i^2 + p_i^2)$ to w pewnym stanie staty
 prędkości wartości określonych energii kinet. równo $\bar{q}_i^2 = \bar{p}_i^2 = \dots$

Tak więc w systemach mechanicznych: w każdym staty jakieś równo są
 energie kinet. różnych składowych

~~temperatura~~ ^{temperatura}

jakieś temperatury różnych części

Zatem jakieś równość: musimy powiedzieć że

temp. = f. (energii kinet. różnych składowych)

~~Wobec tego~~ Istotnie nawet temp. = energia

jakieś to wynika z rozstrzygnięcia o tej samej składowej

~~Wobec tego~~ Istotnie dowód oświadczenia wymagałby określenia że entropia musi być

$$\begin{aligned}
 M u'^2 - m u^2 &= M \left[(M-m)^2 u^2 + 4 m^2 u^2 + 4 m (M-m) u u \right] / (2+M)^2 \\
 &\quad - m \left[(M-m)^2 u^2 + 4 M^2 u^2 + 4 M (M-m) u u \right] / (2+M)^2 \\
 &= \underbrace{(M(M-m)^2 - 4 m M^2)}_{[(M-m)^2 - 4 m M]} u^2 - \underbrace{[m(M-m)^2 - 4 M m]}_{(2+M)^2} u u + 8 m \frac{M(M-m)}{(2+M)^2} u u \\
 &\quad [(M-m)^2 - 4 m M] (M u^2 - m u^2) +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta' = \frac{[(M-m)^2 - 4 m M]}{(2+M)^2} \Delta \quad \left\{ = 1 + \delta \right.$$

$$= \frac{(M+m)^2 - 8 m M}{(2+M)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{m M} &< \frac{m+m}{2} \\
 8 m M &< 2(m+m)^2 \\
 \frac{8 m M}{(m+m)^2} &- 1 < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = m(1+\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^2 - 4(1+\alpha) = -\frac{8 m M}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 - 4(1+\alpha)}{(2+\alpha)^2} = 1 + \delta \quad \delta = \frac{8 m^2}{(2+\alpha)^2} \left[1 + \alpha - \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \right]$$

$$\alpha^2 - 4 - 4\alpha - 4 - \alpha^2 - 4\alpha = (2+\alpha)^2 \delta$$

$$\delta = -4 \frac{1+\alpha}{(2+\alpha)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1+\alpha}{(1+\frac{\alpha}{2})^2}$$

$$0 < \delta < 1$$

zatem energia cis, w ktorej otrzymujemy

$$m_1 c_1^2 = m_2 c_2^2 \text{ i t.j.}$$

$$pV = \frac{m c^2}{3} (N_1 + N_2 + \dots)$$

$$\text{wzrost prędkości} \quad \frac{m c^2 N_1}{3} = pV = \frac{m c^2 N_2}{3}$$

wzrost prędkości

Lambert's ..

Weinhold's Kirchhoff's postulate, luminous, etc etc.

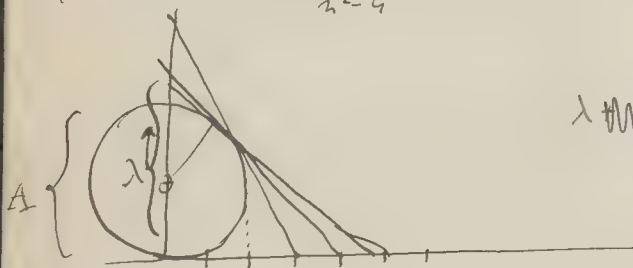
Anders Admura : cieplota (bolonictva) lub promienność (promienistota) pop.

Obkodom pomierzy promienistota tyfka i czebi widowny. gromadnowictva

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{A} \left[1 - \frac{q}{n^2} \right] \quad A = 3648$$

numer: $\lambda = A \frac{n^2}{n^2 - q}$

$n = 3 -$



$$\lambda^2 - a^2 = \left(\frac{n \cdot q}{2} \right)^2 + (\lambda + a)^2 = \left(\frac{n \cdot q}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\lambda^2 - a^2 : a^2 = (\lambda + a)^2 : \left(\frac{n \cdot q}{2} \right)^2$$

$$(\lambda^2 - a^2) \left(\frac{n^2}{4} \right) = (\lambda + a)^2$$

~~$$[(\lambda - a)^2 - a^2] \frac{n^2}{4} = (\lambda + a)^2$$~~

~~$$(\lambda - a)^2 \frac{n^2}{4} = \lambda + a$$~~

~~$$\lambda = a \frac{q + \frac{n^2}{4}}{\frac{n^2}{4} - 1}$$~~

$$(\lambda - 2a) \frac{n^2}{4} = \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2a \frac{n^2}{4}}{\frac{n^2}{4} - 1} = 2a \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = A + \frac{D}{n^2} + \frac{C}{n^4} \quad \text{Kaysen Rydz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = A + \frac{D}{(n+p)^2} \quad \text{Rydberg}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = 0 \quad \text{dł.}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = A \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h} \right)^3 = N$$

$$A = \frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

ilosi m. y. t.

$$\left(\frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2) e^{-h^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^2 e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{\xi}{-2h^2} e^{-h^2 \xi^2} + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h^3}$$

~~ilosi m. y. t.~~

ilosi m. y. t. e w przestrzeni krzyżowej: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-h^2 c^2} d\xi d\eta d\zeta =$
i na początku

$$c = dc \quad N 4\pi c^2 dc \left(\frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 e^{-h^2 c^2}$$

wynik jest taki

$$= 4\pi N \frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}^3} \int_0^{\infty} c^2 e^{-h^2 c^2} dc \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4h^3}} = N$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4h^3}$$

$$\text{Czł. 2} = \pi = 4\pi c^2 e^{-h^2 c^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dc} = 4\pi \frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}^3} [1c - 2h^2 c^2] e^{-h^2 c^2} = 0$$

Czł. 1. $\xi^2 = \frac{N}{N} \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^2 e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int:$

$$= \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h^3} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h} = \frac{1}{2h^2} = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

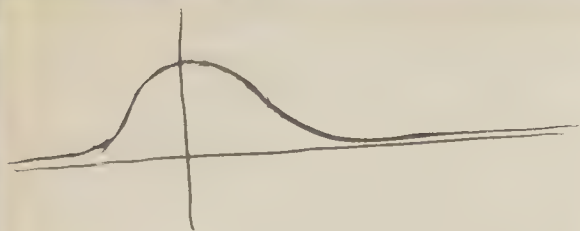
zatem wprowadzamy to słuchając p, s, d, a

$$h = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\bar{c}^2}} \quad \lambda = \bar{c} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$pV = \frac{Nmc^2}{3}$$

$$p = \rho \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = R\theta = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} = \frac{1}{2h^2}$$



$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{h^2 x^2}{2}}$$



Podobno v drugi fazi :

Nizgibovni ali pravi prirastki

prerastki $d\xi \sim e^{-\alpha \xi^2} d\xi$

$$\xi, \eta, \zeta \dots$$

$$\xi + d\xi, \eta + d\eta, \zeta + d\zeta$$

$$A e^{-\alpha(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

Najpovpreč. vrednosti ξ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (e^{-\alpha \xi^2}) = -2\alpha \xi e^{-\alpha \xi^2} = 0$$

$$\xi = 0$$

ali vendar ne bomo računali $\eta, \zeta = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 du_2 + u_2 du_1 &= u_1 du_2 + u_2 du_1 \\ u_1 du_1 + u_2 du_2 &= \\ u_1 (du_2 - du_1) + & \end{aligned}$$

$$u_1^2 - u_2^2 + (u_2^2 - u_1^2) = 0$$

$$u_1 - u_2 = -(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$(u_1 + u_2 + u_2 + u_1) u_1 - u_2$$

$$\alpha = \text{nejmanší počet}$$

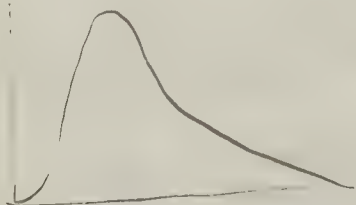
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

dané jsou

$$\bar{v} = 461 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 377$$



0-100	100-200	200-300	3-400	4-500	5-600	6-700	>700
13	81	166	214	202	151	91	76
1000	1000						

Střední rychlosti vlnění zvuku $\sqrt{v^2 p_h}$

$$\sqrt{v^2 p_h}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma^2}} dv = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{3 R m}{2}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{2}{3} c^2$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{2} = \alpha T$$

$$p^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{2 \alpha T}{m} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{3 R m}{2} \frac{T}{m} = 2 R T$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{3} = p$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{3} \frac{2 \alpha T}{m} = \frac{m c^2}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{p}{m} = p$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{3 R T m} \frac{m c^2}{3} \quad \frac{m c^2}{3} = 3 R T m$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 R T \pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2 R T}} \quad d\alpha \quad \alpha \quad \alpha$$

10

2/11/11

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

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100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

100 - 100

$$m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{\partial F(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1}$$

$$= X_1$$

dx_1

$$m_2 \frac{dy_1}{dt} = Y_1$$

dy_1

$$m_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} = Z_1$$

dx_2

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} V^2 = c_n + \dots X_1 \text{ data}$$

$$T_1 - T_2 = \text{Praca}$$

już nie są kommutacyjne:

$$T + U = C$$

le

$$F(x_1, x_2) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_{12}} = \frac{\partial F(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F(x_1, x_2)$$

zatem

$$\text{już nie ma takiej funkcji } X_1 = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} \text{ etc.}$$

choć to nie zawsze motywnie; a każdy taki motywnie już nie funkcyjny

systemu

ale nie motywnie już funkcyjny

$$m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} = X$$

dx_1

$$U + \frac{m_1 v^2}{2} = \text{const}$$

$$m_2 \frac{dy_1}{dt} = Y$$

dy_1

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

→ jeżeli nie ma takiej

$$m_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} = Z$$

dx_2

W tym systemie o trzech tych są kommutacyjne: zachowuje energię
 Spójrzmy na przykład: system ten jest ale z własnymi ujętymi; [Hertz, Helmholtz]
 zatem już nie ma się kommutacji
 Już nie jest to tak jak w systemie da się odczytać

W tym systemie są kommutacyjne skonstruować mechanizm na podstawie law. d. d. d.



zgodnie z tym, jak to jest wyrażone

[Thomson, systemy ster. Wirbel stawa]

zgodnie;

wz. p. p. od siebie, jak widać powyżej

Kinetyczna teoria ~~gazy~~ materii dotyczy przede wszystkim do ilościowej -
 tymu dla gazu

Zanimia ^{fizyczne} systemy fizyczne (gazy) materii na podstawie mechanizmu
 mechanizmu. System mechaniczny

Ten system dotyczy przede wszystkim: mechaniczny, elektryczny, termodynamiczny.
 zaliczamy do tego też systemy na przykład: atomowy system fizyczny do mech. i term.

Najbardziej uogólniony mechanizm.

Jego podstawę tworzą ^{masa i ruch} przemieszczanie atomów materii i m.

Teoria atomist. znajduje się w różnych filozofii powstawała od Lucretiusa

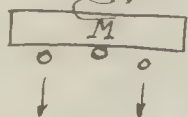
Wtedy jednak ścisła nauka powstała L. jako teoria fiz. i chem. / to byłby to
 system filoz. nie mechaniczny, nie, nie mechaniczny i mechaniczny

Dejter D. Bernoulli 1752 jako fiz. i chem., a później teoria i chemia i fizyka

Clausius 1857 i Maxwell 1860 / miały to być de facto po wzajemnej wymianie

Pierwsza teoria

Ogólna:



Wzrost fiz. M

W pewnej chwili uderza w ^{każdego z nich}

w chwili chwili zdarzenia (aktów i reakcji)

$$M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

jeżeli to trwa chwilę czas to $\int dt$

$$M \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} - \frac{dx_0}{dt} \right) = m \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} - \frac{dx_0}{dt} \right)$$

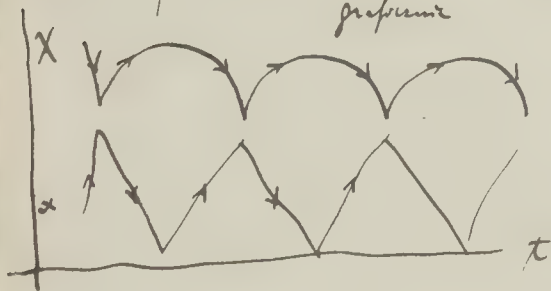
Chyba że coś tak było się

$$M(C_1 - C_0) = m(C_1 - C_0)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = P$$

$$A \frac{dX}{dt} = P t$$

$$P(x_1 - x_0) = \ln(c_1 - c_0)$$



just: two tok mydning in room & 4 myd
mydning in myd kage

$$\underbrace{\Delta MC}_{= P \tau} = \Delta mc$$

$$\tau = \frac{2l}{c}$$

$$P = \frac{2nc}{\tau} = \frac{mc^2}{\lambda}$$

Godly true light is to be had to witness some overcome ministry by nm^2

Organic body organisms the nitrogen can move in τ (as organic)

$$\text{long-ya} : \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{M} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{M} \left(\frac{L}{c} \right)^2 =$$

Wright was married to that party's c --

dygusa niniwiana

Coi jixili pod nachylurim ?

Dejins na to ten³

Wtedy składowa prędkość ^{złm} wchodzi w rachubę

$$\mu (n-1\omega^2) = \eta \kappa_m \xi^2$$

$$= \frac{m c^2}{3}$$

$$r = \tan^2 \theta$$

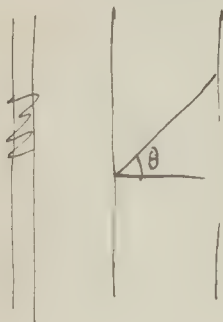
$$c^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2$$

podvzmeni a up

Ans $\bar{c}^2 = 3 \bar{f}^2$

$$N = \text{cathodic slope} = \text{anodic slope} = n$$

Dr. K. Sedmý :



Mojse gas mady dny stlani se vlyst 019 2 ilosty, 24
daly n

$$P = \int m c^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta d\theta \cdot 2\pi}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{N}{\ell} m c^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\cos^2 \theta \cdot 2\pi d\theta}_{\frac{4\pi}{3} \theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{N}{\ell} m c^2$$

$$P = 0 \mu$$

~~$$N = 0 \mu$$~~

$$O_{pl} = \underline{\underline{N m \frac{c^2}{3} = p V}}$$

stuzice $V = 1$

$$p = \frac{N m c^2}{3}$$

Z najnowszych badań fizykochemicznych

$$E = n V \frac{m c^2}{2} = M \frac{c^2}{2} (1+\rho)$$

$$\frac{c^2}{4} \frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{d(c^2)}{dT} \frac{(1+\rho)}{3R}$$

$$\frac{RT}{m c^2} = \frac{3 m c^2}{2} = RT \frac{3m}{2} = \alpha T$$

$$R dT = \frac{d(c^2)}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3mR}{2}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{3R}{2} (1+\rho)$$

$$\delta\psi = c dt + H_1 dv$$

$$\dot{c} = c_0 + R = c_0 \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} (1+\rho) \right)$$

$$K = \frac{1 + \frac{2}{3} (1+\rho)}{\frac{2}{3} (1+\rho)} = \frac{5+3\rho}{3+3\rho} = 1 - \frac{2}{3(1+\rho)}$$

$$1: R m c^2 \frac{dT}{T} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{h}$$

$$: dv = h \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} dT$$

$$= 2dT =$$

$$H_1 E = 3RT$$

$$2L = \alpha_1 q_1^2 + \alpha_2 q_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_n q_n^2$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1 q_1^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha_2 q_2^2}{2} + \dots = \frac{E}{2}$$

$$e^{-h \left(U + \frac{1}{2} (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + \dots + q_n^2) \right)} \quad dq_1 dq_2 \dots dq_n = \dots$$

$$n = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1+\rho}$$

$$f = \frac{n a}{\sqrt{2\pi R T}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2RT}}$$

$$\bar{y} f = -\frac{3a}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2RT}} - \frac{v^2}{2RT}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \bar{y} f dv = -\frac{3a}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2RT}} - \frac{1}{2RT} \bar{v}^2$$

$$n \left[\log n - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2RT}^3}$$

$$n \log \frac{c}{T^{3/2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{RT}{v}$$

$$\int \frac{c dT + AR dv}{T} = c \log T + \frac{AR}{v} \log v = c \log T - AR \log p$$

$$C_p = c + AR = \frac{5}{2} c$$

$$AR = \frac{2}{3} c$$

$$= \left[\frac{5}{2} \log T - \log p \right] AR$$

$$= AR \frac{T^{3/2}}{p}$$

$$n \frac{m \bar{v}^2}{3} = p$$

$$\bar{v}^2 = \frac{3p}{nm} = \frac{3p}{\rho} = 3RT$$

$$n e^{-\frac{v^2}{2RT}}$$

$$a \sqrt{n}^3 = 1$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}^3}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{n} \bar{v}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}^3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}^3}$$

Energie konstanta $U = \frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{2}$

$c_v = \frac{dU}{dT}$ $C_p = \frac{dU + A p dV}{dT}$
 $C_p - c_v = c_v(k-1) = AR = C_p(1 - \frac{1}{k})$
 für Wasser $C_p = 0.238$

$\frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{2} = pV = RT$

$dU = \frac{N_m}{2} d(\bar{c}^2)$

$d(\bar{c}^2) = \frac{3 R dT}{N_m}$

$\frac{dU}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} AR = c_v$

$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + 1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{3}$

$p dV = p R dT$

$\frac{dU}{dT} + p \frac{dV}{dT} = (\frac{3}{2} + 1) AR = C_p$

Wegführung vorgeschrieben: $U = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{n}{3} U_1$

$U = (1 + \beta) \frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{2}$

$c_v = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \beta) AR$

$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{2}{3(1+\beta)}$

$R = \frac{H}{w}$

$\beta = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{k}}{1 + \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\beta = 1$

$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1.4$

$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1.33$

Energie distribution
 $n = 3 + 2$

$n = 3 + 3$

1.4: $O_2, N_2, A_2, CO, HCl, NO, H_2$

1.33

$Cl_2: 1.33$ $Br_2, I_2: 1.29$

CO_2 $1.28 - 1.31$

H_2O $1.28 - 1.31$

$H_2O: 1.28$

CH_4 1.18

C_2H_6 1.32

1.20 C_2H_5Cl ähnliche moleküle

$CNCl_3: 1.13$

$(C_2H_5)_2O: 1.03$

$$N_m \quad J_2 \quad \rho = 0.0014291$$

$$\bar{c} = 461.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho c \quad \alpha = 376.6$$

$$V_c = 4\pi N \left(\frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 \int_0^{\infty} c^2 e^{-\frac{c^2}{2}} dc$$

$$0-100 \text{ m} \quad 1.3 \%$$

$$100-200 \quad 8.2$$

$$200-300 \quad 10.7$$

$$300-400 \quad 21.5$$

$$400-500 \quad 20.3$$

$$500-600 \quad 15.2$$

$$600-700 \quad 9.1$$

$$> 700 \quad 7.7$$

$$100.0$$

fill in the type 299-02 table alla e^{-x}

$$\int_0^x c^2 e^{-\frac{c^2}{2}} dc = -\frac{c^2}{2} e^{-\frac{c^2}{2}} + \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{c^2}{2}} dc$$

$$e^{-x^2} dx = x - \frac{x^3}{1.3} + \frac{x^5}{2! \cdot 5} - \frac{x^7}{3! \cdot 7} + \frac{x^9}{4! \cdot 9}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + 1.3 \frac{1}{(2x)^2} - 1.3.5 \frac{1}{(2x)^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx \\ & \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ & -\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ & 2x \frac{dx}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$2\bar{L} = 3pV - \sum xX + yY + zZ$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{I} \int_0^T \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \right] dt = \frac{1}{I} \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} x - \int x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} dt \right) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{I} \frac{m}{2} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} + z \frac{dz}{dt} \right) - \frac{1}{2I} \int (Xx + Yy + Zz) dt$$

$$2\bar{L} + \underbrace{\sum (xX + yY + zZ)}_{\text{system's energy}} = 0$$

$$= 3pV + \sum (xX + yY + zZ)$$

$$X_1 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_1 - x_2}{r_{12}} + f(r_{13}) \frac{x_1 - x_3}{r_{13}} + \dots$$

$$x_1 X_1 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_1^2 - x_1 x_2}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

$$x_2 X_2 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_2^2 - x_1 x_2}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

$$f(r_{12}) \left[\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{r_{12}} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)^2}{r_{12}} + \dots \right]$$

$$= f(r_{12}) r_{12}$$

$$pV = \frac{2}{3} \bar{L} + \frac{1}{3} \sum r f(r)$$

dy/dx = dy/dx
dy/dx = dy/dx
dy/dx = dy/dx

$$\bar{L} = \frac{3}{2} m c^2$$

Let's say p_{00} , p_{01} , p_{02} , p_{03} etc.



$$p < p_{00}$$

$$p < \frac{p_{00}}{p}$$

Statystyka rachunkowa, prawdopodobieństwo

konkretnie 1, 2, 3

albo 2

na dwa wyniki

1 3	0,0
2 2	3/36
3 1	3/36

zatem suma jest 0,0

przypadek: czy uśrednić: przysługują niedokładności
czyli jest to nieprecyzyjne

I). Tętno: stan równowagi

przypadek: uśrednić $v \geq 0$
= stała $v = 1$

~~przypadek~~ $u+v=1$

przebieg choroby człowieka x - wartość po czasie t

Tętno: czy niezależnie od czasu

czytajemy tylko x w tym

Albo składowe poprawki do niego

oraz b b
oraz b b

$$1) \frac{n_2}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \frac{\frac{n-1}{n-1} + \frac{n}{n-1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

czyli średnia jest taka sama
jeżeli się przyspieszy jeżeli dawać
i w końcu będzie sama

$$2') \frac{n-1}{n-1}$$

$$\Delta_1 = x - a_1, \Delta_2 = x - a_2 \dots$$

$$W = \varphi(\Delta_1) \varphi(\Delta_2) \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{W} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\varphi(\Delta_1)} \frac{\partial \varphi(\Delta_1)}{\partial x} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(\Delta_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{d \varphi(\Delta_i)}{d \Delta_i} \frac{\partial \Delta_i}{\partial x} = \frac{d \varphi(\Delta_i)}{d \Delta_i}$$

$$= \sum \frac{1}{\varphi(\Delta_i)} \frac{d \varphi(\Delta_i)}{d \Delta_i}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\Delta_1) + f(\Delta_2) + \dots \\ \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} f(\Delta_2) = 0 \\ \Delta_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(\Delta_1) d\Delta_1 + f(\Delta_2) d\Delta_2 + \dots}{d\Delta_1 + d\Delta_2 + \dots} = \frac{f(\Delta_2) d\Delta_2}{d\Delta_2}$$

notacja tejże, z powodu niezależności $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \dots$ jeżeli

$$\frac{f(\Delta_1) = f(\Delta_2) \dots}{k \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2}} = \text{const}$$

$$\varphi(\Delta) = d\varphi \quad \int \varphi d\Delta = 1 \quad \varphi(\Delta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-k^2 \Delta^2}$$

$$\frac{d f(\Delta)}{d \Delta} = k \quad f(\Delta) = k \Delta + c_1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial \Delta}$$

sk.

Silink

$$m \frac{du}{dt} = X$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m u x) = m u^2 + m x \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$= m u^2 + x X$$

jadi ...

$$m u_2 x_2 - m u_1 x_1 = \int_0^t m u^2 dt + \int_0^t x X dt$$

$$\frac{m u_2 x_2 - m u_1 x_1}{\tau} = m \bar{u}^2 + \bar{x} X$$

jadi system konservatif total energi x dan $u \rightarrow \infty$

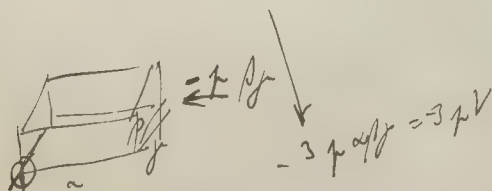
$$\begin{cases} m_1 \bar{u}_1^2 + x_1 \bar{X}_1 = 0 \\ m_2 \bar{u}_2^2 + x_2 \bar{X}_2 = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum m \bar{u}^2}_{2L} + \underbrace{\sum x X + y Y + z Z}_{\text{distribusi gaya gesek}} = 0$$

$$X_1 = \frac{H_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{r_{12}} f(r_{12}) + \frac{x_1 - x_3}{r_{13}} f(r_{13}) + \dots$$

$$2L + \sum (x_k \bar{H}_k + y_k \bar{H}_k + z_k \bar{Z}_k) + \sum \sum r_{k,k} f(r_{k,k}) = 0$$

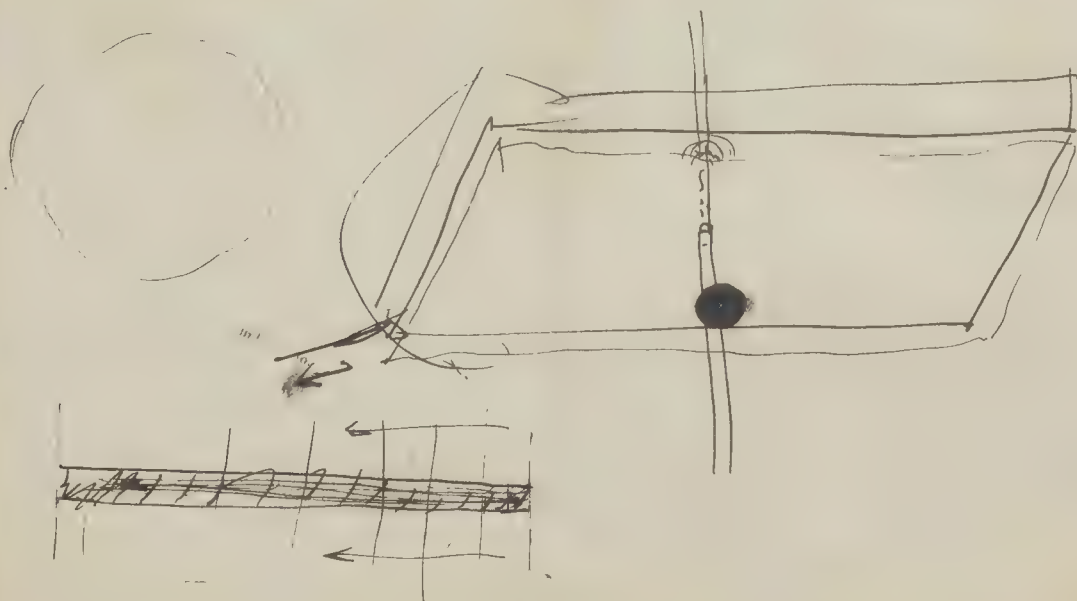
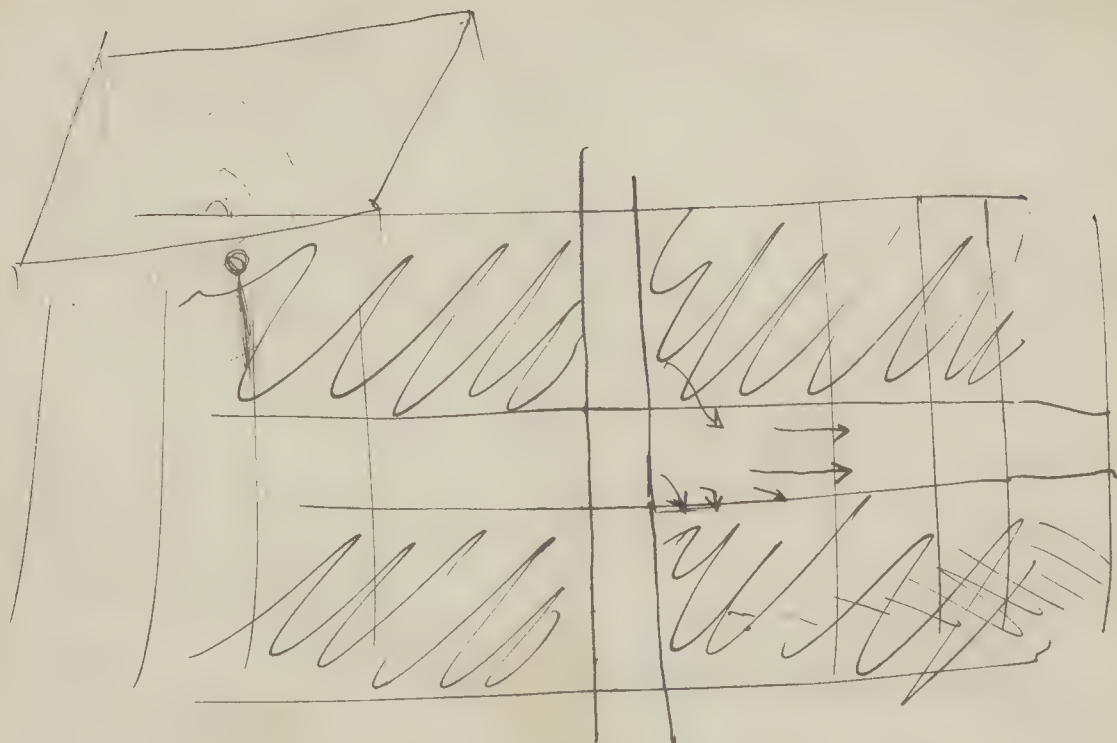
$$2L + W_e + W_i = 0$$



$$V = \frac{2}{3} L + \frac{1}{3} \sum \sum r_{k,k} f(r_{k,k})$$

$$= \frac{N m \bar{u}^2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sum \sum r_{k,k} f(r_{k,k})$$

peng. energi temp. $\rightarrow V$; jadi $V > \dots$ orang [peng. suhu; ...]
 $V < \dots$ orang



Hydrogen ^v atom

Jaka drabina - w obu innych posiada prawdziwe liczniki w Newton: $b \dots b + \delta$



$$\frac{4\pi b^2 \delta n v}{v}$$

Tłum ^{par} drabina w odległości $b \dots b + \delta$

$$\frac{4\pi b^2 n^2 \delta}{2}$$

↑
Ścieżka musi być z odpychania grawitacyjnego

Ścieżka odpycha zmiennego $e^{-L U}$

~~Wszystko~~

$$h = \frac{3}{m c^2} = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} n v = \frac{1}{m} \\ n m = \frac{1}{v} \end{array} \right|$$

$$U = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$2\pi b^2 n^2 v \int_0^{\infty} dr \, r f(r) e^{-\frac{h}{r} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx}$$

$$b = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 4 \frac{n v}{c}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi b^3}{3 m}$$

$$= -2\pi b^3 n^2 v \int_{\infty}^0 e^{-\frac{h}{x}} dx = \frac{2\pi b^3 n^2 v}{h} = \frac{2\pi b^3 n^2 v m c^2}{\cancel{h}^3} = b n^2 m^2 c^2 v$$

$$= \frac{b \cdot c^2}{\cancel{h}^2 v}$$

$$p v + \frac{a}{v} = RT \left(1 + \frac{b}{v}\right)$$

$$\frac{p v}{RT} = \frac{b}{v} + \frac{a}{RT v^2}$$

$$c \approx 3RT$$

$$2L = 3p V - W \dots$$

$$D^2 \left[x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a x^{n-1} y + \dots \right]$$

$$= D^2 x^2 \left[m a x^{n-1} + a (n-1) x^{n-2} y + \dots \right]$$

$$D^2 (x^2 x^m) = D^2 (x^{m+2} + x^{m+2} + x^{m+2})$$

$$= (m+2)(m+1) x^m + m(m-1) x^{m-2} x^2 + 2 x^m + m(m-1) x^{m-2} x^2 + 2 x^m$$

$$= x^m \left[(m+2)(m+1) + 4 \right] + m(m-1) x^{m-2} \underbrace{(x^2 + x^2)}_{x^2 - x^2}$$

$$= x^m \left[(m+2)(m+1) + 4 - m(m-1) \right] + m(m-1) x^{m-2} x^2$$

$$m^2 + 3m + 2 + 4$$

$$-m^2 + m$$

$$4m + 6$$



$$R=0$$

$$U = \dots$$

$$2L = 3 \mu V - \Sigma$$

$$\frac{h m c^2}{R} = 3 \mu V - h c^2$$

$$h v = \frac{c^2}{3}$$

